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AMERICAN

SEASIDE RESORTS;

A HAND-BOOK

FOR

HEALTH AND PLEASURE SEEKERS,

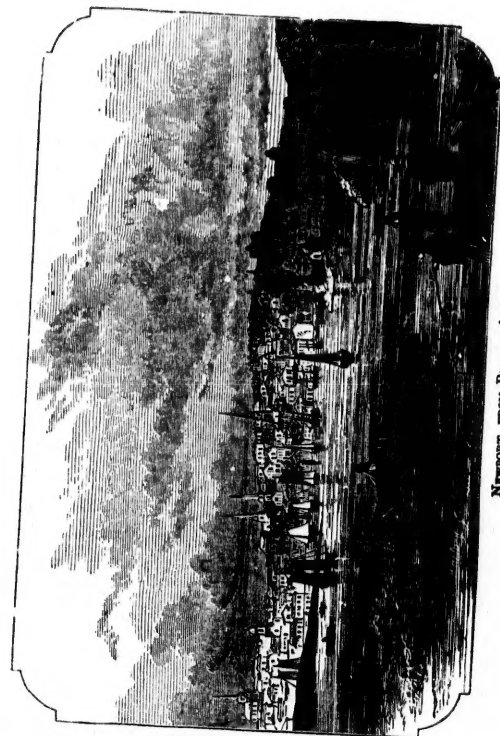
DESCRIBING THE ATLANTIC COAST, FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE
RIVER TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.

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ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS AND WOODCUTS.

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PUBLISHED BY TAINTOR BROTHERS, MERRILL & CO.
758 BROADWAY.
1877.



NEWPORT, FROM BRENTON'S COVE.

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.N89

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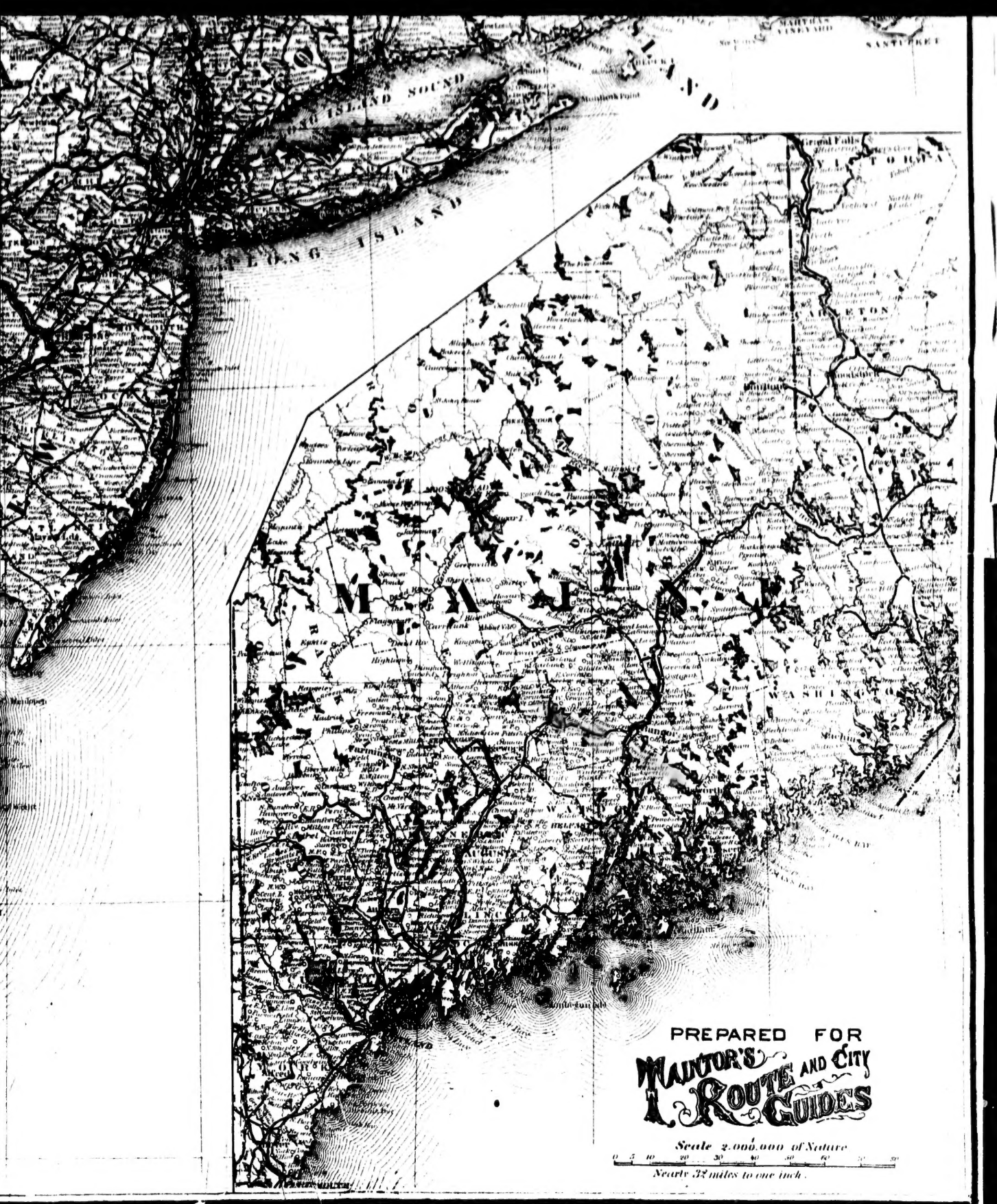
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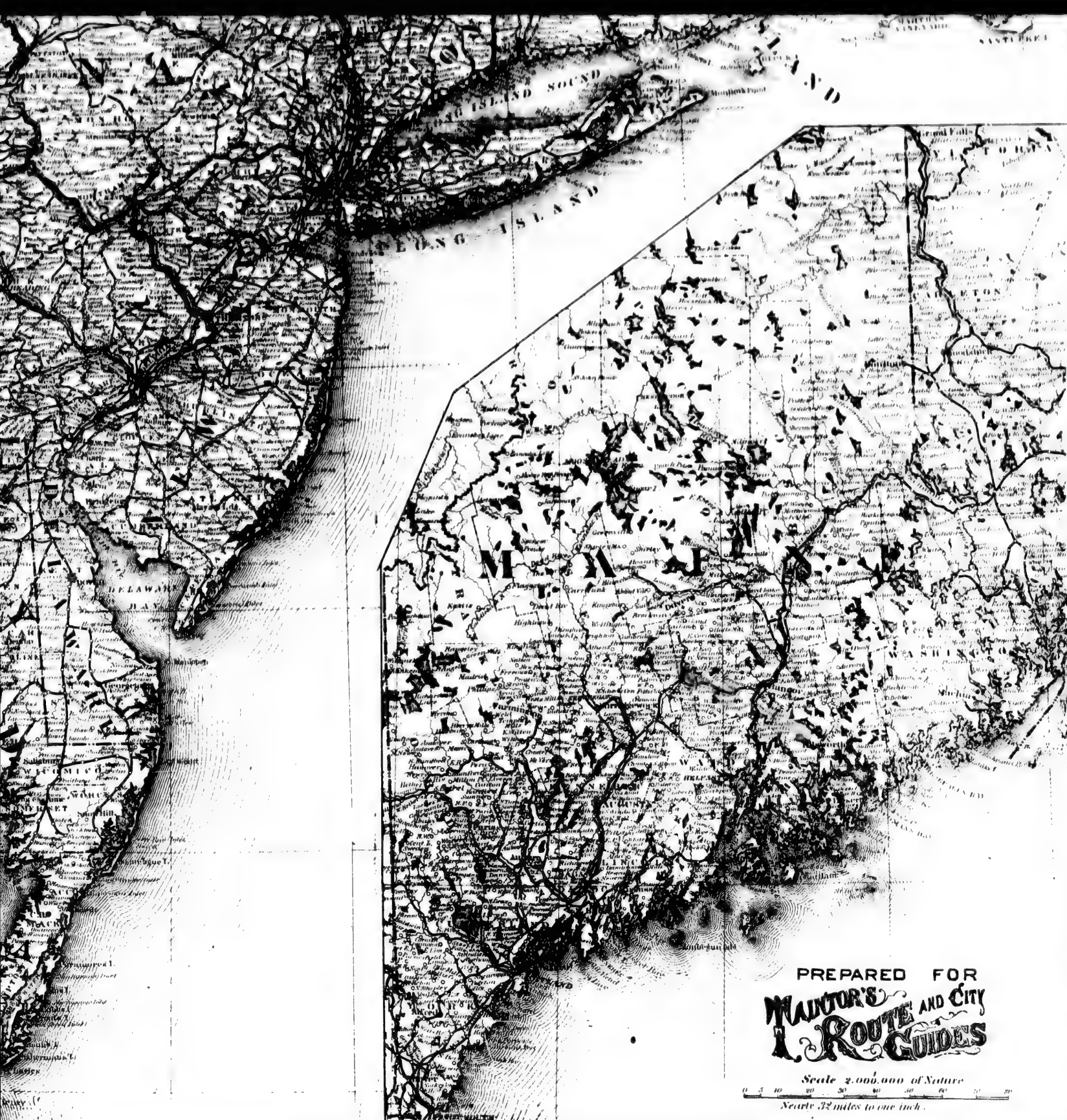
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MANTON'S
ROUTE AND CITY
GUIDES

Scale 2,000,000 of Nature

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Nearly 32 miles to one inch.



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ROUTE GUIDES

Scale 2,000,000 of Nature

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Nearly 32 miles to one inch.





THE SEA-COAST.

SOME TIME between the first of June and the last of August a very large proportion of the well-to-do citizens of the civilized world pack their trunks and betake themselves to the sea-shore,—some in search of health, some to amuse themselves, and others because it is the fashion. The people of the United States are not in the least behind their European cousins in their annual tendency toward the coast, and to it they come from a thousand miles west of tide-water, as well as from cities and towns whose wharves are washed by the sea itself. The salt air of the ocean is required to restore tone to the system, or to confirm in robust health those who can find no other excuse of a sanitary nature. Others find a sufficient reason in the change of scene, or the enjoyment of the sports which the sea affords. It is quite possible that in many cases mountain air is better than that of the ocean; but mountains are, as a rule, harder to reach, and mountain hotels are often more expensive and less commodious than those at the sea-side, while the sea breeze, during the dog-days, is much more likely to keep the mercury lower than it is among the inland valleys, no matter how high the neighboring hills may be. The distinctive feature of the sea-side is the opportunity which it affords for that most refreshing, invigorating, and generally beneficial luxury, the salt-water bath. The etiquette of American sea-beaches permits the two sexes to bathe in company, and a gentleman may escort a lady into the surf, at mid-day, with as much propriety and grace as he can display in leading her to a place in the ball-room in the evening. The cynic

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

may here insinuate that the emergence from the waves cannot, from the necessities of the case, be so graceful or dignified as was the descent, and truth compels us to admit that dry clothes do make a difference. However, where there are hundreds at hand in the same predicament, what does one care for the clinging of wet bathing-clothes, especially when the excitement of the bath has caused a quicker flow of blood, and raised the spirits to a delightful exhilaration?

There are very few persons who are not benefited by salt-water baths, provided due caution is exercised, and the state of the system properly considered. The effects of sea-bathing may be either stimulating or depressing, that is to say, it is a powerful agent for good or ill. When properly indulged in it invigorates the whole system, and is especially potent in cases of physical or nervous prostration. The sea is a powerful chemical agent, and acts upon the system through the pores of the skin, removing disease itself, through direct chemical action. Many of the salts held in solution in sea-water are strongly medicinal in their properties. Some persons, while they enjoy the bath, emerge from it only to feel enervated, while others are at once benefited and strengthened. The former class should not be discouraged; many reasons may exist why bathing should not at first be beneficial. Medical advice should be sought wherever there is reason to doubt the expediency of taking a course of sea-baths, or suspect a tendency to heart disease, and strict orders are often given by the physician with regard to the length of time which should be spent in the water. It may be accepted as a general rule that every one, whether weak or strong, will experience the best results from sea-bathing, if he stays in the water only *five*, or at most *ten* minutes, runs, or at least hurries, across the beach to the dressing-house, rubs himself or is rubbed by an attendant with a coarse towel, until a glow is produced on the skin, and then dresses with all convenient dispatch.

At all the great watering-places, in fact, at most hotels, there is some generally understood signal, which marks the bathing hour; but there are many places where signals, and life-boats, and bathing-masters are unknown. To the uninitiated we would say that the "last half of the flood" is the proper time to bathe.

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By this phrase we mean the three hours which precede high-water. This time is the best for several reasons: 1st, the water coming in from the offing is purer than at other times; 2d, every wave tends to throw persons and things upon the beach, therefore there is little or no risk of being swept into deep water; and 3d, the upper part of the beach is usually, and particularly on the shores of sounds and bays, much better for bathing purposes than that which is exposed at low water. As the tide is high twice within twenty-four hours, and reaches its highest point considerably later on each succeeding day, the bathing hour is necessarily variable, and must now and then be changed from afternoon to morning. This, however, is a matter of little moment, provided care be taken not to bathe after eating. Probably the best time for a bath, in a sanitary point of view, is before breakfast; but if three hours are allowed to pass after a meal, the bath may usually be taken with impunity. Immediately after a meal bathing is apt to produce congestion. The great danger is, that yielding to the fascinating excitement of the scene, bathers will remain too long in the water. Some persons can, without injury, bathe for a much longer time than others; but it is an almost universal rule that a bath limited to five or ten minutes is much more beneficial than a longer one, while, except for the momentary pleasure of the sport, the immediate effect is far more enjoyable. Many persons thoughtlessly boast of spending half an hour or an hour in the surf, and there are those who apparently receive no injury from so doing. It is a risk, however, and we wish to make our warning against the practice emphatic and unmistakable.

To our masculine readers let us give a word of caution in regard to introducing their wives or daughters, or any of their feminine acquaintances, to the surf. At the risk of offending those who advocate the perfect equality of the sexes in all respects, we assert that many ladies, and especially such as have come to the sea-side as invalids, hoping to derive benefit from bathing, look with real terror upon the incoming breakers; and to drag them into the waves as they come roaring toward the beach is simply an act of cruelty which may cause harm instead of good. One act of thoughtless, and perhaps kindly-meant rough-

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

ness, may prostrate the nervous system effectually, and preclude the possibility of benefit. Let those who are timid in bathing feel their own way into the surf. They will very soon venture into the edge of the foam, and a few trials will probably do away with all timidity. Children should be judiciously encouraged, and not carried forcibly into what looks to them like a deadly peril.

It is considered by many very important that the forehead and top of the head should be wet with cold water before bathing. This tends to prevent a rush of blood to the head.

Bathing dresses may be hired at all sea-side resorts, but it is, of course, pleasant to have a suit of one's own. Twilled flannel is the best material. Color, of course, to suit taste or complexion. Suits are now made in one piece, which is a great improvement on the pattern in which the upper and the nether parts were separable. The garment should open front sufficiently for putting on and off easily, and it should on no account fit tightly. A loose bathing suit adds ten-fold to the comfort of the bath, unless it is of a very thin material, and made after the manner of tights—a style very pleasant for bathing, but not available for all classes, nor at the more fashionable and conservative resorts. A broad-brimmed hat of coarse straw completes the outfit and shields the head from the sun. We decline to recommend bathing shoes or rubbers where the beach is smooth. They are very likely to come off in the surf, and if they stay on, are almost certain to be filled with sand. Many ladies wear caps of oiled silk for obvious reasons, but the salt water is an excellent hair invigorator, and it is a pity to lose its beneficial effects.

The sea-side is not often beneficial in cases of pulmonary disease, although there are places on the coast, even as far north as Maine, where, according to the hotel proprietors, wonderful cures have been effected. As a rule, however, consumptives should avoid the North Atlantic sea-board; its breezes are too strong for delicate lungs. Paralytic, spinal, and in fact all nervous affections, are often cured by a sojourn at the sea-side and judicious bathing. And when we consider the vast increase of nervous complaints consequent upon our restless American lives, we may safely assume that nine persons out of ten are benefited by sea-air and sea-water.



THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Within a few years tourists have learned that the coasts of the British Provinces possess rare attractions during the summer months, and the coasts of Labrador are now visited by hunting and fishing parties, who find much that is interesting and attractive even on that desolate and far-off coast. Who shall say that some future edition of this guide-book may not have to include Greenland itself, in order to complete its list of sea-side resorts?

In the course of a trip to the North all degrees of temperature may be encountered, and warm clothing is indispensable. It is possible to keep cool in warm weather by leaving off a coat or two, but it is not possible to keep warm in cold weather without thick clothing. Therefore, take plenty of wraps.

The different provinces have not yet assimilated their currency, and it is best to take United States money and exchange it as required. Letters of credit can, of course, be obtained for the principal cities.

LABRADOR.

This savage and desolate region has few attractions save to the sportsman, the artist, and those who are robust enough to enjoy a bracing climate. Its interior is rugged, and so barren as to afford sustenance for but little game. Its rivers, however, swarm with salmon and trout, and during July, which is its choicest month, hundreds of gentlemen from Canada and the United States visit its shores. Lines of steamers run from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Battle Harbor. (St. John's is most directly reached from Halifax.) Visitors to this region who do not go in their own or chartered yachts must make up their minds to forego the luxuries of modern travel, and accept with a good grace such accommodations as exist on sea and shore.

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Battle Harbor is a roadstead between a group of islands near the eastern extremity of Labrador. On one of them is the town where the steamers land. Like all the towns of this region, it is a great resort for fishermen, whose vessels crowd the roadstead during the season. The ocean currents are such in this vicinity that even in calm weather the surf is magnificent. *Fox Harbor* may be reached by a short sail. Here the native Esquimaux may be seen in their nearest approach to the civilized world. Numerous rivers fall into the ocean hereabouts, all of them affording the finest salmon-fishing.

Along the Belle Isle Straits and the Gulf of St. Lawrence the coast is somewhat more closely settled than that to the northward, but it is still wild, and its general character is the same. *Bradore Bay* claims to be the site of the first settlement made on this continent by Europeans. Brest was and is its name, and 1508 is the alleged year of its foundation.

The *Mingan Islands* are a curious group of picturesque limestone crags, having among them several hundred inhabitants. They lie between the western end of the island of Anticosti and the mainland. The *Moisie River* ends the route of a weekly boat from Quebec. Here are quite extensive iron works, owned in Montreal, and a hotel where reasonably comfortable quarters may be had.

The *Bay of Seven Islands* is one of the most picturesque on the coast, its rocky islands rising abruptly hundreds of feet above the water. *Anticosti* has few attractions for visitors, and is indeed nearly uninhabitable in summer, on account of black flies and mosquitoes. With the neighboring coasts it has proved fatal to many vessels, and hundreds of castaways have perished on its inhospitable shores. There are now relief stations at convenient distances, so that the terrible scenes of past years are not likely to be repeated.

THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE AND THE SAGUENAY RIVERS

Are within the regular range of summer travel. Steamers leave Quebec at hours which may be easily ascertained in that city, and the trains of the *Intercolonial Railway* render accessible all points on the south shore.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Murray Bay, 83 miles from Quebec, is the first place of resort reached, and the principal one on the north shore. The leading hotels are *Duburger's*, *The Lorne*, and *Warren's*. There is good fishing in the river and the neighboring lakes.

Rivière du Loup, 112 miles from Quebec, has several large boarding-houses, and one hotel, *La Rochelle House*. A few miles up the river are picturesque falls, which are a favorite picnic ground for summer visitors.

Cacouna, 6 miles east of *Rivière du Loup*, is the principal watering-place on the river. *St. Lawrence Hall* and the *Mansion House* are the two largest hotels. The charges at these are \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. There are many smaller hotels and boarding-houses, where the charges are still more moderate. *Cacouna* seldom knows hot weather. Its pure air, fine beach, and picturesque surroundings, render it an exceptionally healthful and attractive resort, and many Americans as well as Canadians make it their summer home. Cottages are springing up on all sides, and its future importance to the tourist world promises greatly to exceed its present remarkable prosperity.

THE SAGUENAY RIVER

Joins the *St. Lawrence* 134 miles from Quebec. It is beyond question one of the most remarkable rivers in the world. From its mouth to *Chicoutimi*, the head of steam navigation, its shores present a series of mighty cliffs and headlands, which rise in some instances to a height nearly equaling the width of the river. Its depth is 1,000 feet or more, and its black waters hardly afford a practicable anchorage ground for a hundred miles. Ships of the largest size ascend for cargoes of lumber, and are obliged, when the wind changes, to go about and sail the other way, for the wind never blows across this rock-bound stream. The steamer usually ascends the river at night, and descends by daylight. If the traveler times his trip so as to secure a full moon, this is an admirable arrangement, but it is somewhat exasperating to pass through such wonderful scenery on a dark night. At *Tadoussac*, near the mouth of the river, is a large hotel (\$2.50 per day), and there are numerous private houses, occupied during the summer. Above this point on the Saguenay no accommodations

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for travelers exist, save such as can be obtained in the houses of the *habitans* and logging camps.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This province of the Dominion contains nearly 100,000 inhabitants. It lies off the coast of New Brunswick, in the southern portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and enjoys a milder climate than some of the neighboring shores. Its scenery is not striking in any respect, nor does it possess, otherwise than in its fine air, unusual attractions for the tourist. *Charlottetown* is a place of 8,000 inhabitants, with three small hotels. *Summerside* is the next largest town. *The Island Park Hotel* is on an island in the harbor. It is well spoken of by Americans who have visited it. *The Prince Edward Island Railway* is a narrow-gauge road, built in 1874 by the Dominion government. It runs from end to end of the island, about 120 miles, stopping at every hamlet where passengers or freight can be found.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence is separated from the Atlantic by the islands of Newfoundland and Cape Breton. These are but little visited by travelers, although much that is interesting to the sportsman and tourist is to be found on their coasts and in their forests. Cape Breton is remarkable for its romantic scenery, its bracing atmosphere, and for its historical associations. In the middle of the last century the island, or its principal fortress at *Louisburg*, was a bone of contention between the French and English, who expended vast sums and thousands of lives in taking and retaking its formidable works. The story of *Louisburg* is one of the most thrilling afforded by the history of the "Old French War." At Sidney and Baddeck, reasonably good hotels are found, and at most of the farm-houses in the trout-fishing region comfortable quarters may be engaged at moderate rates. The *Margaree River* is the most noted trout stream on the island. Large quantities of coal are mined in the vicinity of Sidney, and the country is rapidly developing an unwonted prosperity. The island is almost bisected by a sound or bay known as the "*Bras d'Or*," which has a superficial area of some five hundred square

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

miles, and almost equals the Saguenay in its abrupt cliffs and the grandeur of its surroundings.

Steamers run from Halifax to Sidney, but their times of departure are at intervals of two weeks, and it is impossible to give accurate directions. Letters addressed to the Anglo-French S. S. Co., or the Eastern S. S. Co., will no doubt secure the desired information. There is also an overland route *via* the Intercolonial Railway, crossing the Gut of Canso, and continuing by stage.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The trip to and around this immense island is made by steamer from Halifax, and possesses an interest peculiar to itself. The coast is almost without exception abrupt and picturesque. The few harbors which open through the wall of rock are ports of queer fishing towns seldom visited by tourists, and the interior is a vast forest intersected by rivers and broken by lakes which are not yet fully explored. The capital, St. John's, is a city of 25,000 inhabitants, and has very pleasant and picturesque surroundings. The chief business of the island is fishing, and St. John's owes its prosperity to the trade with the "outports," as the other coast towns are in general designated.

The St. Pierre and Miquelon islands, lying off the southern point of Newfoundland, are still under the French flag, being the sole remnants of her once wide American possessions. They are of considerable importance, being the rendezvous for an immense French fishing fleet and a depot of supplies. The French telegraph cable lands here, and goes thence to Duxbury, Mass.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The north-eastern and south-eastern shores of the Bay of Fundy belong to this Province, which forms an extensive peninsula, joined with the mainland by an isthmus at Chignecto. The shores, both on the ocean and on the bay, are very rugged, but the latter are most attractive to the tourist, and are oftenest visited, being more accessible in coasting craft. The land is fertile along the bay, and there are many farms and villages of a primitive character and very interesting to the tourist. The extensive mineral deposits of this region, consisting of coal, iron, copper, and gold, have of late attracted much attention from capitalists and scien-

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tific men. The coal measures are chiefly in the neighborhood of Pictou, on Northumberland Straits, and are connected with Halifax by rail. The coal is bituminous, and has been mined extensively of late years. The coal-fields extend along the Atlantic coast from Cape Causo to Cape Sable, extending about three miles in land. They are in some places very rich, although they have never caused such an excitement among fortune-seekers as was the case with California and Australia. The other mineral regions contain a vast variety of gypsum, building stones, and various rare minerals, and are often visited by parties of mineralogists in search of cabinet specimens.

Minas Bay, the eastern arm of the Bay of Fundy, is noted all over the world for its tides, which, during certain seasons, rise to the height of seventy feet, with a rapidity which is terrific and sometimes dangerous. At all seasons of the year the tides in this bay are extraordinary, and the visitor should always bear in mind the possibility of being surrounded or cut off from shore by the incoming waters. From Minas Bay, where Cape Blomidon (Blow-me-down) rises in grandeur to a height of several hundred feet, to Briar's Island, a distance of over a hundred miles, a lofty series of trap-cliffs rises from the water in succession of towering precipices, in some cases 600 feet high. Game is still abundant all over the Province, and in the north-eastern part moose and bears are still found, while all the lesser varieties of partridge, plover, and wild-fowl exist in such quantities as to attract numerous sportsmen from all over the country. The fishing is good, both in salt and fresh water, the former being alive with mackerel, cod, and the other common kinds, and the latter affording capital sport for those who despise everything excepting salmon and trout. The lakes of Nova Scotia are very numerous, although generally small, and in these capital fishing is to be found. It is, in fact, difficult for the sportsman to find a place in the Province where there is not good sport with rod and gun. The site of the Acadian settlements, the story of whose inhabitants has been told to the world in "Evangeline," by Mr. Longfellow, is still pointed out, and in some instances the cellars of the old French houses are visible.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

HALIFAX, Halifax Co., Nova Scotia.

HOTELS—Waverley, Stewart's, Halifax, International.

The rocky shores of Nova Scotia are admirably adapted for the effective arrangement of cities, and Halifax has made the most of its opportunities, being built on the side of a hill which rises 250 feet above the waters of the magnificent harbor. The streets are broad and smoothly paved or macadamized, the wharves are well built, and usually well filled with shipping, and altogether the city presents a very busy and attractive aspect as the traveler approaches on the deck of an ocean steamer. It is thoroughly English in its social aspects, and gay at all seasons, after the decorous English fashion.

The government buildings, including the Province Building, the different barracks, the hospitals, Dalhousie College, and the Court-House, are all interesting objects to the stranger. The citadel, occupying the summit of the heights commanding the town, is a work of great strength, and, next to the somewhat similar fortifications at Quebec, is the strongest fort in the British American possessions. Halifax is a very interesting place in which to spend a few days, and from thence as a center, many interesting excursions may be made in almost any direction. The communications are as follows: with New York weekly, by the British mail steamers; with St. John, N. B., by rail and steamboat, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with Portland steamers, and by the Intercolonial Railway to Yarmouth, at the end of the peninsula, and with the railway system of the United States and Canada by way of Truro and St. John, N. B. The steamship "Falmouth," which plies between Boston and Halifax, is a splendid side-wheel steamer, nearly new, and was built expressly for the route. She leaves Boston every Thursday morning, and touches at Portland for some two hours. On her return she leaves Halifax Monday evenings and reaches Boston Wednesday morning, without calling at Portland. Tourists will find this line one of their best means of reaching or returning from Nova Scotia. Stages run in all directions through the neighboring country.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

This is one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, lying

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next to the State of Maine and separated therefrom by the St. Croix River. The coast is similar to that of Maine, but the places where board and lodging can be obtained are much less numerous. The character and habits of the inhabitants are more primitive, and the whole region is, in short, more adapted to the wants of the sportsman than of the tourist, in the ordinary acceptance of the term. The country is very wild and hilly, and is intersected by numerous rivers, which render canoe navigation easy and delightful. In fact, by the aid of short portages, the whole region can be traversed by water. *The Bay of Fundy*, of which New Brunswick forms the northern coast, is full of interest for the tourist, be he fisherman, hunter, yachtsman, artist, or simply sight-seer. Its picturesque wooded shores and islands, its fisheries, and its wonderful tides, are yearly becoming more and more attractive to visitors. The best way to see the bay and the coasts is to make up a party, charter a suitable vessel, and spend a week in cruising about those interesting waters. Warm clothing is very essential to comfort in such an excursion, as the temperature is liable to variations of the most sudden and unlooked-for character.

ST. JOHN, St. John Co., Province of New Brunswick.

Few cities are more picturesquely located in appearance than this, the chief city of the Province. It is built upon a bold rocky peninsula, just at the mouth of the St. John River. In June, 1877, its southern half was totally destroyed by fire. The burned district included the finest buildings and all the leading hotels, and it will be long ere the traces of the conflagration will be wholly effaced. The scenery of St. John River is well worthy of attention, its noteworthy features beginning almost as soon as the city limits are passed. The channel here becomes narrow, the opposing cliffs being only about 250 feet apart for some 400 yards. These narrows are passable by vessels only when the water in the river above and in the harbor below is nearly on the same level, for whether the tide is ebbing or flowing, a furious current sets through the gap, rendering navigation extremely hazardous, if not wholly impracticable. The St. John taps an extensive lumber region, and much of the prosperity of the city is due to the profits

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

of this business. The International Steamship Company's boats leave Boston for St. John at eight o'clock A.M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from July to September, and on Mondays and Thursdays during the rest of the season. Boats leave St. John on Wednesdays and Saturdays for Windsor, N. S., connecting with Halifax by rail. The *European and North American Railway*, 108 miles to Shediac, on the Straits of Northumberland, connects with steamboats for the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Prince Edward Island.

GRAND MENAN ISLAND, Charlotte Co., New Brunswick.

The island (which was first settled about the year 1800) is about twenty miles long, and from three to five wide, and is intersected from end to end by good roads.

During the summer it is reached by daily steamers from Boston and Portland, by way of Eastport. During the winter there is communication once or twice a week. A stage line connects North Head with Grand Harbor, nine miles distant, carrying passengers and mails. There are no hotels or boarding-houses on the island, but many of the residents accommodate summer visitors with well-furnished rooms and excellent fare at seventy-five cents to a dollar a day, or from three to seven dollars per week (gold). Among the natural attractions of the island are the bold, precipitous headlands on its western shore, which rise to a height of eight hundred feet. On the south-east side are ten or twelve small islands, and a number of picturesque coves, known as Pettit's, Gaskill's, Woodward's, and Grand Harbor, all abounding in sea-fowl, ducks, seals, and occasionally whales. The shores are rich in natural curiosities, the surf-bathing is very fine; and cod, hake, pollock, halibut, mackerel, and herring can be caught in any quantity. The island also has several fresh-water ponds or lakes, affording, with their facilities for fishing and fowling, excellent objective points for inland excursions. Deer, squirrels, and rabbits abound in the woods hereabout, and there are plenty of fresh-water trout in the brooks and ponds. The climate, from May to October, is considered highly beneficial to invalids, especially those suffering from gout, dyspepsia, asthma, and malarious diseases.

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

Campo Bello Island, opposite Eastport, Maine, and shielding it from the ocean, has much fine scenery and many natural attractions, among which may be noted the Friar's Face, a curious group of rocks, which, spite of their having been long a target for the practice of English men-of-war's-men's guns, are nevertheless sufficiently attractive to merit attention. The people of the island are proverbially kind and hospitable to strangers, and were it not for a single drawback, the occurrence of occasional fogs, rendering the air damp and unhealthy, Campo Bello would have long since acquired, as a summer resort, a much greater popularity than it now enjoys.



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The sea-coast of this, the largest of the New England States, is about two hundred miles in length, trending to the north-east and south-west, if its general direction only is considered, but boxing the compass repeatedly in its countless inlets and bays. It is the most diversified coast imaginable. It possesses beaches as white, smooth, and hard as those of Newport; others made up of many colored pebbles, from the size of a grain of wheat to that of a walnut; and again others composed of boulders, assorted according to size, from a few inches to several feet in diameter. Between these beaches, and overhanging them and surrounding them, are the granite rocks which lend the picturesque element to the scene. These are in some cases low and in others high; here simply shelving ledges, there towering cliffs; but everywhere they are infinitely varied in form, and everywhere, except in the sheltered coves or on the shoreward side of the countless islands, the "white horses" of the Atlantic are forever trampling shoreward and dashing their foam high over the rocky barriers. In the following detailed sketches of summer resorts on the Maine coast, many omissions have necessarily been made, simply because of the surplus of material. It is safe to assume that almost every family living permanently on this coast receives boarders during the summer months, and in many of the villages there are one or two hotels, usually of moderate size. The charges at all these places are reasonable and the fare plain. It is of course impossible to obtain many city luxuries for the table, but blueberries, fish, and game are often abundant, and cleanliness and kindness are characteristics of the inhabitants. From the New Hampshire line to Bath on the Kennebec River, all places on the coast are accessible by stages from the stations of the Eastern and Boston and

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

Maine Railroads from Boston, connecting at Portland with the Maine Central Railroad for Bangor, which is the most convenient port from which to reach the desirable points on Penobscot Bay. Besides these railway communications, coasting steamers run from Portland and Bangor to many of the landings, both east and west, of Penobscot Bay. The climate of Maine, although very severe in winter, is cool and invigorating in summer, and it is even claimed that invalids suffering from pulmonary complaints are often benefited by a sojourn on this coast. Statements of this kind should, however, be received with caution, for the fresh ocean breezes are often too bracing for delicate constitutions. For those, however, who are in health, or who are sufficiently convalescent to enjoy its peculiar characteristics, the Maine coast possesses attractions which are not found elsewhere on the Atlantic seaboard.

PORTLAND, Cumberland Co., Maine.

108 miles from Boston. HOTELS—*Falmouth, Preble, United States, St. Julien.*

Portland claims, with a very good show of justice, that it is the most beautiful city in the Union, a statement which must, however, be received with due allowance for the partiality which is always pardonable in such cases. The harbor is perhaps the finest in the United States. The city stands on a high peninsula, many of its streets are very handsome, and were beautified by wide-spreading shade-trees before the great fire of 1866, which laid nearly one-half of the business portion of the city in ashes. This fire occurred on the 4th of July, in the year named, and was probably caused by the careless use of fireworks. The burned district is, however, almost entirely rebuilt in much handsomer style than before, and a stranger can hardly detect the traces of this disastrous conflagration. Many of the finest streets escaped the fire, and there the traditional beauties of Portland are still to be seen. The visitor should not fail to visit the Upper and Lower promenades, and the observatory, whence fine views may be obtained of the harbor and of the interior, with the White Mountains in the distance. The harbor is diversified by numerous islands, to which Portlanders are fond of making picnic excursions.

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Portland was settled in 1632. It became a part of the Massachusetts Colony in 1658, and was destroyed by Indians in 1676. Two years later it was resettled, but the French and Indians destroyed it again in 1690. At the outbreak of the Revolution it was again nearly destroyed. It has now 36,000 inhabitants, and is a highly prosperous city.

Cape Elizabeth is one of the great attractions of Portland. A drive of three miles, over a capital road, brings the visitor to this favorite resort. *Cape Cottage* is a large hotel frequented by visitors from all over New England. It is quite the fashion in Portland to drive out to the Cape after a south easterly blow, and see the surf which comes in on the rocks with unbroken force from the open ocean. The *Ocean House* and the *Atlantic House* are a few miles further along the coast. Nine miles from the city is the Twin Sisters Light-House, at the extremity of the cape.

Among the islands, *Cushing's* is the favorite resort for bathing and fishing, the *Ottawa House* affording accommodations for those who make more than a transient visit. The harbor is defended by Forts *Preble*, *Scannel*, and *Gorges*. Steamers run daily during the summer to all points of interest accessible by water.

Portland is connected with Boston by the *Eastern R. R.* and the *Boston and Maine R. R.* The *Maine Central* and its branches run to Augusta and Bangor, and the *Portland and Ogdensburg R. R.* passes through Conway and the White Mountains. During the winter months the Allen Line of steamships sails to Liverpool. In summer it lands instead at Quebec. The *International Line* sails on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at six P.M., for Eastport and St. John.

The steamers running between Portland and Boston are first-class side-wheel steamers, and have elegant passenger accommodations. They leave Boston and Portland every evening and arrive in season to connect with the earliest trains. The line has been established for nearly thirty-five years, and during that time not a single passenger has lost life or sustained injury, which speaks well for the management.

There is also a commodious line of steamers from New York, leaving Pier 38, East River, 4 P.M., Mondays and Thursdays, touching at Martha's Vineyard in summer. Tourists for the

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

Maine coast are specially directed to this line. There is a daily line of excellent boats to Boston, and semi-weekly line to Mt. Desert, and a tri-weekly line up the Penobscot River to Bangor. Once a week a steamer leaves for Halifax.

WELLS, York Co., Maine.

80 miles from Boston. From Portland 28. HOTELS—*Ocean House, Island Ledge House, Atlantic House.*

This town is on the Eastern Railroad, also on the Boston and Maine Railroad, which is nearest to the beach (time from Boston, 3 hours and 20 minutes), and is attractive in the possession of a fine beach, six miles in length, upon or near which stand at intervals the hotels named. *York Beach* and *Bald-Head Cliff*, next to the south, are also favorite points for excursionists, and *Agamenticus Mountain*, twelve miles farther south, and four miles inland, commands a sweeping view of the surrounding country.

KENNEBUNK PORT, York Co., Maine.

85 miles from Boston. From Portland 23. HOTELS—*Beach House, Sea-View House, Fairview House.*

This is almost the first of the euphonious names which the Western visitor encounters in Maine. The "Port" is three miles from the railway station, where stages are to be found on the arrival of all trains. The coast in the vicinity is conveniently divided into beach and crag, and several natural curiosities are to be seen, including the *Bouncing Rock* and the *Spouting Horn*, for, like Newport and other more famous places, Kennebunk Port has one of these curious natural fountains. Across the river is *Cape Porpoise*, where is a hotel, the *Goose Rocks House*. Three miles from the station is Cape Arundel, a new resort with a good hotel, the *Ocean Bluff*.

BIDDEFORD, York Co., Maine.

98 miles from Boston. From Portland 15.

The Saco River at this point furnishes a valuable water-power by three falls of sixteen feet, and another of seven feet. Biddeford is essentially a manufacturing town. It has 10,000 inhabitants, and in its spacious mills, as for instance the *Pepperell, Laconia*,

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HOTELS—Ocean House.

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MAINE.

or *Saco*, the visitor will find much that is interesting and instruc-
tive. The lumber interest here is also important. A natural
curiosity not to be overlooked is *The Pool*, a deep basin hollowed
out in the solid rock, about a quarter of a mile from the sea, and
connected with it by a narrow passage, through which it is filled
and emptied by each tide. Near the Pool is a hotel, the *Yates*
House, and several large boarding-houses, which bear the names
of their respective proprietors. Biddeford is connected with
Boston and Portland by four or five trains daily each way on both
the Boston and Maine and the Eastern Railroads.

SACO, Maine, *Pop. 6,000.*

Is connected with Biddeford by a bridge, and is also prominently
identified with manufacturing and lumber interests. The famous
York Mills are located here. Visitors will find the fine beach, a
few miles east of Saco, a favored resort for bathers. On Fox-
well's Brook, in the same township, is some bold and striking
scenery, embracing a cascade sixty feet in height.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH,

Three miles from Saco Falls, has hotel accommodations for numer-
ous visitors, and *Scarborough Beach*, with the *Atlantic* and *Kirk-*
wood Houses, is easily reached from the same station. Old Orchard
Beach, so called from an ancient orchard of apple-trees, four miles
from Saco and Biddeford, is best reached by the Boston and Maine
Railroad, the track of which runs between the great hotels and
the beach. This beach has been called the finest in New England.
It extends ten or twelve miles from Pine Point, at the mouth of
Scarborough River, to the Saco River, with a breadth of 300 feet
at low water. The sand is hard, smooth, and clean. The drive
over it is charming. The bathing is without undertow and safe.
Near the hotels is a forest park of thirty acres, with pleasant
paths, arbors, and adornments. The neighborhood offers interest-
ing rambles and drives, and the resort is said to be the most
fashionable of those east of Hampton and Rye. The Old
Orchard and the Ocean Houses are the largest, and every way first-
class. The Gorham and the Montreal Houses are cheaper, but
good houses. Scarborough Beach, near by, has first-class hotels,
among which are the *Atlantic* and *Kirkwood*, and many good

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

boarding-houses. The beach, two or three miles long, offers good bathing and fishing. From the south end of the beach projects Prout's Neck, with large summer boarding-houses. At the north is Richmond's Island and Cape Elizabeth, with its large hotels.

BATH, Sagadahock Co., Maine.

50 miles from Portland. **HOTELS**—*Sagadahock House, Shannon's Hotel.*

The Androscoggin and Kennebec Rivers unite above Bath to form a bay, which is split into innumerable subdivisions by various islands, among, or near which is *Harpwell*, which was chosen by Mrs. Stowe as the scene of one of her popular novels. There is here an excellent hotel, which is conveniently reached by boat from Portland, or by stage from the stations of the Eastern Railway.

WISCASSET, Lincoln Co., Maine.

HOTEL—*Hilton House.*

Wiscasset is on a deep inlet, Sheepscot River, some eight miles east of the Kennebec. It is reached by the *Knox and Lincoln Railway*.

PENOBSCOT BAY.

This wide and beautiful bay is an expansion of the mouth of the Penobscot River. The traveler, who merely sees its shores and islands in passing, cannot fail to note its beauties. We can mention only a few of the many attractive places along its shores.

BELFAST, Waldo Co., Maine.

HOTELS—*American House, New England House.*

Is on the west shore of Penobscot Bay, thirty miles below Bangor. It is a quiet ship-building and fishing town, with prettily shaded streets, and many tasteful and elegant private residences, and is connected regularly both by stage and boat with Bangor, Portland, and Boston. The bay at this point contains several wooded islands, which form the destination of frequent excursion parties during the summer season, and which occasionally, too, are selected as the scene of Methodist camp-meetings.

Custine, standing upon a tongue of land which shoots out into the bay, and occupying a fine position as a sea-port town, is on the east side of the bay, directly opposite Belfast, and twelve

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miles distant from it. The antiquated residence of Baron Castine, an old French settler of the last century, is one of the curiosities here shown to visitors, as are also the ruins of Fort Bur-rall, a fort built prior to the revolutionary days by the British. In common with the sister town, Belfast, Castine offers its visit-ors delightful sailing, fishing, hunting, and excursion trips to the islands in the adjacent bay. *Camden* is a pretty village at the foot of a striking group of mountains, rising some 1,400 feet above the sea. Its principal hotel is the *Bay View House*.

ROCKLAND, Maine,

Is located at the entrance of Penobscot Bay on the left, and is known as one of the important lime regions of the country. Granite quarries largely engage the attention of the people of this section. Its Custom House and Post-Office Building is particu-larly noticeable, and is one of the finest in the State. Its hotels are the *Lynde* and *Thorndike*. The former, under the excellent management of George A. Lynde, Esq., is a very popular resort. The attention of the summer tourist is directed to the steamer *Ulysses*, running from Rockland in connection with the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, direct to Mount Desert and Sullivan three times a week. The *Sanford Steamship Co.* also makes connection with above. The *Ulysses* is under excellent management, is staunch and commodious, and conducts the tourist along the wild and pictur-esque coast of Deer Isle to all the points of interest of Mount Des-ert to Sullivan. Sullivan has a most inviting hotel, the *Waukeag*, which offers superior facilities to tourists and pleasure seekers.

MOUNT DESERT ISLAND, Hancock Co., Maine.

Situated about forty miles south-east from Bangor, in what is known as Frenchman's Bay, Mount Desert Island, although only about twelve miles wide by fifteen long, contains more elements of beauty arranged in a more picturesque way than any other island, large or small, on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is in brief an insular range or collection of mountains, consist-ing of something like a dozen granite peaks, separated by valleys of great wildness and beauty, which often contain deep, cold, and clear lakes, or wild mountain brooks, where trout of the "gamest" description are found, and where the "dun deer"

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

still quenches his thirst. The coast-line of the island is very irregular, now curving in long shingly beaches, and now broken into coves which are of wonderful variety in form and feature. As if not satisfied with giving this romantic island simply an exterior coast, liable to the lashings of ocean waves, nature has divided it nearly in two parts by the long, narrow, and tortuous waters of *Some's Sound*, deep enough to float large vessels, and sheltered by towering cliffs and wooded hills from every wind. Such are the general features of the island, combining, as some one has said, "the Isle of Shoals and Wachusett, Nahant and Monadnock, Newport and the Catskills." The first settlement was made by the Jesuits, under a grant from Louis XIV., and very early in the history of the country the cross was raised in gratitude to God for a wonderful escape from shipwreck. Mount Desert is easily reached by boat from Portland; but if the sea is rough, take cars to Rockland and wait for the boat. The climate of Mount Desert is very bracing, and fine weather may be usually counted upon until late in the season. The writer hereof can testify that at his last visit, in the middle of September, sea and sky and shore were in the full glory of summer.

Bar Harbor (P. O., Eden, Me.) is near the north-eastern extremity of the island, and is the principal resort for visitors. It is, in short, a village of hotels, none of which can accommodate more than eighty guests. We append a partial list of these homes. *Agamont, Rockaway, Lookout, Deering, Humor, Ocean, Harbor, Atlantic, Bay View, Eden, St. Saviour, Lyman, and Wayside Inn.* Prices vary from \$10 to \$14 per week. The tourist will find excellent accommodations at the *Rodick House*. The location of the house is commanding, its rooms excellent, and its table unsurpassed on the island.

Bar Harbor is a part of Frenchman's Bay, and is in the very midst of the finest land and water scenery on the island. Looking seaward from the comparatively level plain whereon the hotels stand, the eye takes in at a glance groups of rocky or tree-covered islands, the distant hills on the mainland, and beyond all, the blue horizon line of the ocean, broken only by the hardly-to-be-seen dot which marks *Mount Desert Rock*, and its light-house twenty miles distant. Turning shoreward, the mountain range

MAINE.

the island is very irregular and now broken into many forms and features. As nature has divided the island into many small and tortuous waters of rocks, and sheltered by wind. Such are the names of some one has said, Mount and Monadnock, the ascent was made by the island and very early in the morning in gratitude to God Mount Desert is easily reached. The sea is rough, take the climate of Mount Desert is usually counted on to be usually counted on to testify that the sea and sky and

the north-eastern excursion for visitors. It can accommodate a list of these houses. Mount, Ocean, Harbor, and Wayside Inn. The tourist will find excellent. The location of the island and its table unsur-

passed, and is in the very heart of the island. Look for whereon the houses of rocky or tree-covered land, and beyond all, only by the hardly-to-reach, and its light-house the mountain range

in all its grandeur and beauty is close at hand, and it is hardly possible to walk in any direction without finding beauties of sea and shore which will well repay the explorer. *Green Mountain* is, according to the coast survey measurement, 1,980 feet high. The walk or ride to its summit, from Bar Harbor, is not a hard one, and the view from the Tip-Top House, where sleeping accommodations can be had for a few guests, is not to be matched on the Atlantic seaboard, for the simple reason that it is not possible elsewhere to place one's self nearly two thousand feet above tide-water, and within sound of the surf. The expanse of ocean visible from this mountain is so vast that all previous conceptions of an unbroken horizon are belittled in the comparison. Inland the view is of an entirely different character, but very wild and beautiful, covering, as it does, not only the neighboring mountains, but the State of Maine as far north as Katahdin, and the coast in both directions for fifty miles or more. Among the objects of interest along the coast in the vicinity of Bar Harbor are *Schooner Head*, a promontory whose white cliffs bear some resemblance to a vessel under sail; *The Ovens*, several caves hollowed out by the joint action of water and frost; *The Spouting Horn*, a cavern at the water's edge, which, after penetrating the cliff for some eighty feet, opens into a cleft in the rock, and makes a "spouting horn" which really justifies the name. In a gale the tumult of the waters here is something wonderful, and even the effect of the ordinary ground-swell is impressive, although the "spouting" takes place only when the sea is very heavy. Within easy walking distance of the "Horn" is a remarkable cave, which can be entered only at low tide and in calm weather. The floor of this cave is always covered by water to the depth of a few feet, but the detached boulders and ledges along the sides enable the visitor to examine the exquisite zoophytes, or sea-anemones, of various colors, which cling to the rocks, and an infinite variety of sea-weeds, and other forms of submarine life, both animal and vegetable. *Thunder Cave* is another cavity in the rocky wall which bounds the island, into which the waves roll with great violence, producing now and then a report which is at once curious and startling. Space alone is wanting to describe the numerous other attractions of this remarkable island, which

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

no appreciative person can visit without being impressed by its natural beauties. *South-west Harbor* differs from Bar Harbor in possessing fewer natural curiosities. The sea-view is, however, more open, and the bathing facilities, perhaps, better than at the last-named place. The *Sea Wall* is a curious natural breakwater, composed of large rocky fragments thrown up by the action of the waves. Valuable minerals are found along this ledge. The hotels are: the *Freeman, Island*, and *Ocean Houses*. Prices, \$10 to \$14 per week.

In the center of the island, near the head of *Some's Sound*, is the *Mount Desert House*, which provides advantageous headquarters for hunters and anglers, whose object is rather to range the woods and streams than to sojourn in the vicinity of the ocean.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY.—So called from the first settlers, who soon, however, gave place to the English. The bay lies just to the eastward of Mount Desert Island, and consequently shares with Bar Harbor many of the beauties of this region, and all the advantages in the way of fishing, gunning, sailing, and bathing, which any place in the vicinity can claim. Among the places on this beautiful bay where board and lodging can be obtained, we may mention Jonesport (*Bay View House*), Machiasport (*Deering House*), Machias (*Eastern Hotel, Clair's Hotel*), West Gouldsboro, Hancock Point (*McFarland House*), Brooklin (*Brooklin House*). These villages are practically alike as places of resort. The rates charged at hotels and boarding-houses range from \$5 to \$10 per week.

EASTPORT, Washington Co., Maine.

234 miles north-east from Portland. HOTELS—*Passamaquoddy House*.

Eastport stands on *Moose Island*, connected with the mainland by a bridge, and in constant communication by means of ferries with the neighboring British possessions. It is reached by the International line of steamers, in connection with boats from Boston and from Portland, at six P.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays during the summer season, and on Mondays and Thursdays during the rest of the year. The trip from Portland occupies about fifteen hours. The natural scenery at this point is rarely excelled in any part even of this remarkable coast. From

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the high hills in the rear of the town the observer looks down upon the blue waters of the magnificent bay, dotted with thickly-wooded islands, while in the distance the high cliffs stand out in relief against the sky. Eastport, which is one of the oldest settlements on the coast, was occupied by the British during the war of 1812, and was held by them some years after peace was declared. Its harbor is among the best on the coast. It has eight churches (including Unitarian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist), and a high-school. Summer visitors will find the bathing, fishing, sailing, rowing, and driving facilities excellent. *Campo Bello Island* is a picturesque place of resort within Canadian waters. Not far distant are *Quoddy Head* and *Grand Menan*, both favorites with excursionists. Board, \$5 to \$7 per week.

LUBEC, Washington Co., Maine.

HOTELS—*Lubec Hotel*, *Cobscook House*.

Lubec is the easternmost town of the United States, notwithstanding the popular ascription of that honor to Eastport. It is reached by a steam-ferry from Eastport, three miles distant. Time from Boston, twenty-four hours. Lubec was incorporated in 1811, with a population of four hundred, but, in 1813, received a large accession to its number from Eastport in consequence of the occupation of that place by the British. The location of Lubec renders it especially attractive to lovers of the picturesque. To the north of the peninsula on which it stands is *Passamaquoddy Bay*, studded with its numerous island gems; to the south-west, *Quoddy Point*; and on the east, the *Narrows*, a strip of water only a half-mile wide, separating it from the British island of *Campo Bello*. Both surf and still bathing can be enjoyed by the visitor, the tide rising and falling from twenty to thirty feet. Abundance of sea-birds and fish offer attractions to the sportsman.

St. Andrew, a village not far to the northward, has a large hotel and excellent bathing facilities. It is the terminus of the N. B. and Canadian R. R.

Calais (*International Hotel*, *St. Croix Exchange*). This town has about 6,000 inhabitants, and has considerable lumber and ship-building interests. Opposite is *St. Stephen* (*Watson House*), in New Brunswick, joined to Calais by a bridge.



NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The coast of this State is very short, the distance between the Massachusetts and Maine lines being only about seventeen miles. This includes, however, the famous beaches at Rye and Hampton, and presents many attractions which render it populous during the warm months. The Eastern Railway, with its numerous trains from Boston and Portland, affords a ready means of communication with all parts of the country, and enables the hotel proprietors to secure supplies for their tables with greater ease and regularity than is commonly the case.

SEABROOK, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire.

42 miles from Boston. From Portland 66.

Visitors to the coast in the vicinity of Seabrook are obliged to depend upon such accommodations as are afforded by the houses of the inhabitants and by some small hotels. This region is rendered peculiarly attractive by the numerous brooks and small streams, many of them affording good trouting, which empty into one another and into the ocean in the most labyrinthine manner imaginable. It is, in fact, from these streams that the township derives its name. Whaleboat building was formerly an important branch of industry, and is still followed to some extent.

HAMPTON BEACH, Hampton, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire.

46 miles from Boston. From Portland 62. HOTELS—Boar's

Head Hotel, Ocean House, Leavitt's Hampton Beach Hotel,

Eagle House, Conch House.

The Hamptons are three considerable villages, each having stations on the Eastern Railway. Those, however, the tourist will not find especially attractive as sojourning places, although, being old settlements, they all have interesting features. *Hampton Beach*, stretching along the coast opposite these villages, is a very

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

popular, although not very fashionable resort. Boarding-houses and hotels are found at short intervals along its entire length, and the accommodations are so generally good, that it is difficult to persuade habitual visitors that there is any other endurable place of resort on the coast. The *Boar's Head* is a bold headland jutting far out to seaward, and proverbially low in temperature when the thermometer is among the nineties almost everywhere else. The beach is separated from the inland hills by wide marshes, which are the resort of countless game birds; and the bathing and fishing are everywhere superlatively fine. It is quite common for parties from the interior to camp out on the beach; and several of Whittier's poems were suggested by the scenes and summer life of this healthful region.

RYE BEACH, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire.

50 miles from Boston. From Portland 50. HOTELS—*Farragut House, Sea View House, Washington House.*

This favorite and fashionable resort is reached by stage from North Hampton or Greenland, the former being four, and the latter three miles distant. During the summer, stages connect with every train. In its general characteristics the beach does not differ from that at Hampton. Rye Beach extends from the Boar's Head, mentioned under *Hampton*, to the mouth of Portsmouth Harbor, and along its entire length the ocean views are magnificent, commanding the coast-line from where the "White tusks of the Boar" break the waves, to where Portsmouth light marks the end of the beach. Far to the seaward are the *Isles of Shoals*, which are described under the head of Portsmouth. To the south is *Little Boar's Head*, on which are several cottages and a large boarding-house. From the beach lovely roads lead in every direction to the Hamptons, Portsmouth, Exeter, Greenland, Stratham Hill, and to various other places of interest and note, rich in historic and legendary association.

PORTSMOUTH, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire.

56 miles from Boston. From Portland 52. HOTELS—*Rockingham House, Kearsarge House, National House.*

The principal seaport of New Hampshire stands on a peninsula on the right bank of the Piscataqua River, at the head of a deep.

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land-locked harbor, which, owing to the high and rapid tides, is never frozen, and which the largest ships can safely enter. The main entrance to this harbor is on the north-east, and is well protected by Forts *McUlary*, *Sullivan*, and *Washington*. There are many islands in the harbor, some of which are connected with the mainland by bridges. The *Piscataqua River* was entered by an English captain, *Martin Pring* by name, in 1603, and twenty years later a settlement was formed on the site of the present city. The antique aspect of the town, its shaded streets, its comfortable and venerable mansions, surrounded by spacious yards and gardens, make *Portsmouth* a most interesting place to see, and as it is in the immediate vicinity of many sea-side resorts, it is often visited by tourists. The oldest American newspaper, if we do not count some that died prematurely, is still published in *Portsmouth*—"The *New Hampshire Gazette*." The *United States Navy Yard* is situated on *Continental Island*, on the east side of the river, and *Seavy's Island*, near by, is occupied by the officers' quarters. Among the always interesting accessories of a navy yard, there is here an ingenious contrivance, known as a balance dry-dock. Among the other objects of interest are the church of *St. John*, the *Athenaeum*, the tomb of *Sir William Pepperell*, and the old mansion of *Governor Langdon*. The railway connections are the *Eastern Railway*, and the *Boston and Maine Railway*. Steamboats run to *Boston* and along the coast. Opposite is *Kittery, Maine*, where is the *Ocean View Hotel*.

THE ISLES OF SHOALS, Gosport, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire.

HOTELS—*The Appledore House and Oceanic House.*

This group of islands is reached by steamer from *Portsmouth*, ten miles distant. It consists of eight islands, of which the largest contains some three hundred acres, and the smallest about one acre. They are for the most part covered with a thin soil. The three largest are known as *Hog*, *Star*, and *Haley's Islands*. Prior to the Revolution, some six hundred souls dwelt on these islands, and the community was considered a prosperous one, being largely engaged in fishing and commerce. There are two excellent hotels on the islands, the *Appledore* and the *Oceanic*, and it is by no means impossible, if this is crowded, to obtain

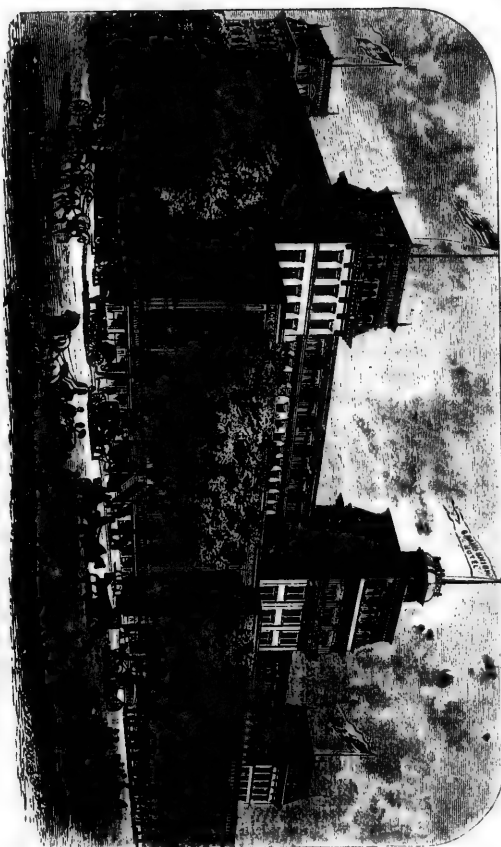
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The Largest and most Magnificent in all its appointments of any in the World.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.





NEW HAMPSHIRE.

board in some of the gray, antiquated houses wherein the inhabitants live, and some of which have defied the storms of centuries.

In approaching the islands, a white line is seen which may at first be mistaken for a beach, but which gradually resolves itself into a belt of roaring breakers, which, year in, year out, churn themselves into foam along these rocky shores. As may be readily imagined, the isolated position of these islands does not commend them to the lovers of Newport and Long Branch, but they possess a fascinating power for all who can be charmed by solitude and grandeur. Still-water baths are only to be had in the hotel bath-rooms, for the most sheltered coves on the islands are hardly ever secure from the Atlantic rollers.

A full account of the islands, their history, and their inhabitants has been published by Celia Thaxter, a great part of whose life has been spent here, and whose pen has won her so wide a reputation. Invalids are advised not to go direct to the islands from an inland residence, as the bracing properties of the air are too much for delicate constitutions. After becoming accustomed to the coast air, however, that of the Shoals may be breathed and almost lived upon with the most beneficial results. All kinds of sea food are abundant, as a matter of course, and the fishing and boating are superlatively good.





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BOSTON, Suffolk Co.

HOTELS—*Brunswick, St. James, Revere, Tremont, Parker, American, Evans, Vendome, United States, Adams, Quincey, Belmont.*

The metropolis of New England, and the second commercial city of America, occupies a peninsula lying between the Charles River and Boston Bay, which constitutes the *old* portion, or *Boston proper*, while included within the city limits are *East Boston* and *South Boston*, the former being separated from Boston proper by a portion of the harbor, and the latter by a narrow creek, the outlet of "South Bay." On the south-west it is connected with Roxbury by what is called the "Neck," once a narrow isthmus, but now much enlarged, to make room for a rapidly increasing population. Its surface is very uneven, rising, at three different points, into elevations of considerable height. One of these, called Beacon Hill, is 138 feet above the sea level. It was called by the Indians "Shawmut," and by the early English settlers "Tremont," or "Trimont," appellations that still cling to some of its principal avenues. In part owing to the unevenness of its surface, and because it was originally laid out upon no systematic plan, its streets are perhaps the most irregular of any city in the country. Recent improvements, however, have remedied some of those defects, so that Washington and Tremont Streets, which are its principal thoroughfares and promenades, are convenient and capacious. In November, 1872, a fire swept through the most solidly built part of the city, in the neighborhood of Kingston and Summer Streets. A space of 50 acres was burned over, and some \$70,000,000 worth of property destroyed. As the oldest city of the New World, it abounds with traditionary and historical associations, while for the high social culture of its people, the eminent

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literary talent of its numerous writers, the eloquence and forensic ability of its public speakers, as well as for the energy, enterprise, and public spirit of its merchants and business men, it stands pre-eminent among the cities of America. Its location is upon the best harbor on the New England coast, opening to the sea between two points nearly four miles distant from one another—Point Alderton, on Nantasket, and Point Shirley, in Chelsea. It is sheltered from the ocean by the peninsulas of which these two points are the extremities, and by a number of islands, between which are three entrances. The main passage between Castle and Governor's Islands is so narrow as scarcely to admit two vessels to pass abreast, and is defended by Fort Independence and Fort Winthrop. Fort Warren guards the outer entrance into the harbor. This harbor is easy of access, affording good anchorage-ground for the largest vessels. It is plentifully studded with islands, some of which are occupied with public buildings, and are well worth visiting. In the vicinity of Boston are many interesting sights and localities. Bunker Hill Monument, a massive column of granite 206 feet in height, is in Charlestown, whither horse-cars run every few minutes. An inside, spiral flight of steps leads to the top of this lofty shaft, where a glorious prospect meets the eye. At Charlestown is a United States Navy Yard and naval depot, which, with its immense war vessels and large quantity of guns and ammunition, is well worthy of a visit. Seven bridges connect Boston with the neighboring towns and cities, most of which are free to public travel. Mount Auburn Cemetery is situated about a mile west of Harvard University, in Cambridge. It was laid out in 1831, and covers an area of 100 acres. Its surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. A natural growth of forest-trees covers much of its area, adding a simple, majestic, and appropriate ornament to this hallowed spot. It contains tombs and monuments of a great variety of design, and of the most various and exquisite workmanship, and is adorned with rare flowers and shrubbery in the greatest profusion. On account of the narrowness of its limits, many of the merchants and business men of Boston reside in its numerous and beautiful suburban towns and villages, which spring up and grow with unexampled rapidity. These are connected with the city by a network of railway and steamboat com-

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munication, running out from the city like the radii of a circle. The region of country within ten or fifteen miles round Boston, taken as a whole, surpasses in the beauty, good taste, and attractiveness of its residences, parks, lawns, and gardens, that of any section of equal size in America. The sea-coast in both directions from the city is very remarkable for its romantic beauty and for the charming country which, for several miles back from the shore, renders the whole region one of surpassing picturesqueness.

CHELSEA, Suffolk Co., Mass.

4 miles from Boston.

As a suburb of Boston, Chelsea is almost a part of that city, being connected therewith by horse and steam cars and by ferry. It has no general attractions as a resort save its fine beach and the convenience with which Boston can be reached. There are, however, several boarding-houses besides the *City Hotel*, and all available rooms are occupied during the summer. *Taft's Hotel*, not far beyond Chelsea, is at a pleasant driving distance from the city, and deserves honorable mention on account of the superior excellence of its game suppers.

LYNN, Essex Co., Mass.

11 miles from Boston. From Portland 97. HOTELS—Sagamore House, Kirkland House.

The shoe business of Lynn has carried the name and fame of the city wherever American shoes are worn, and has done more than any other industry to make the place what it is—one of the most thriving cities of its kind in the Union. The shoe business was inaugurated here as early as 1750, by a Welshman named Dagyr, who, although he set on foot one of the most remunerative industries in the land, died in the poor-house. The iron interest of the country likewise had its beginning at Lynn, where a forge and smelting works were established in 1643. The first American fire-engine was made at Lynn in 1654, and was used in Boston. The vicinity of the city is very pleasant. *Long Beach* affords a charming drive toward Nahant, its sand being so hard that a horse's hoofs scarcely make any impression thereon. *Dun-geon Rock* is unusually favored in the way of legendary associa-

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tions, having been the haunt of pirates in the olden time, and the resort of treasure-seeking Spiritualists in more modern days. One of these worked for years, until his death in 1868, under "spiritual" guidance, and excavated a passage 135 feet long. No treasure was ever found, so far as is known.

NAHANT, Essex Co., Mass.

The picturesque peninsula of *Nahant* was formerly the gayest and most popular watering-place on the Massachusetts coast. Its pre-eminence as a resort was brought to a sudden end by the burning of its large and magnificent hotel, which has not been rebuilt. Then followed a period of decadence, when the neighboring town of Swampscott became the popular resort of Bostonians. It has now in a measure reasserted its claims, and bids fair to regain its supremacy. The peninsula is formed by two rocky bluffs, known as "*Great and Little Nahant*." These are connected with each other, and with the mainland, by *Long and Short Beaches*. There are many private cottages on the bluffs, and camping parties make the beaches populous during the summer; but the crowd of fashionables only visit their former haunts for a drive, or for a stay of a few hours. The Garden of Maolis is a tract of twenty acres laid out in walks and adorned with fountains, to which the public is admitted for a fee of twenty-five cents. Its founder was Mr. Tudor, who made a great fortune in the ice trade. The rocks at the extremity of the peninsula have been worn by the waves into fantastic grottoes, castles, pulpits, natural bridges, and romantic nooks. *Egg Rock* is a barren island rising from the ocean three miles to seaward from Great Nahant. It has a light-house, and sailing parties often direct their course to its rocky and somewhat dangerous landing-place, and view with curiosity the hermit-like household arrangements of the light-keeper's family. On some of the other less desolate islands in the vicinity, there are small hotels and facilities for bathing. Lynn is the nearest station to Nahant on the Eastern Railway, and carriages are always available for those who are not disposed to take one of the most charming walks on the coast.

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SWAMPSCOTT. Essex Co., Mass.

12 miles from Boston. HOTELS—*Lincoln House, Ocean House, Great Annawan House, Little Annawan House, Orient House.*

Swampscott, although it has passed the first flush of its success as a watering-place, is still crowded yearly by Bostonians, and still holds the palm as the most brilliant sea-side resort in the immediate vicinity of the city. It owes its popularity to its many beaches, available for driving, walking, or bathing, and chiefly to its distance from Boston, which is so nicely adjusted as to prevent an influx of the rowdy element, and yet to admit of easy access to Washington Street. In short, Swampscott is to Boston what Long Branch is to New York, and there is probably no place of resort on the New England coast where Boston fashionable society can be better seen than here. The village is situated on the line of the *Eastern Railroad*, twelve miles from Boston, on the north shore of Massachusetts Bay, adjoining Lynn, Salem, and Marblehead on the shoreward side, and washed by pure ocean water on the south and east. Opposite Nahant, and separated from that picturesque peninsula by a beautiful bay some three miles wide, the village commands a very attractive ocean view, and its coast-line is exposed to the full sweep of Atlantic winds and waves. The township has a sea frontage of about seven miles, beaches and rocky bluffs succeeding one another in pleasing variety. The beaches are four in number, and although not so long as some of those farther to the north, they are admirable in quality: being composed of fine gray sand, which the surf pounds down to a hardness not often found even on an ocean beach. This quality renders the walks and drives very enjoyable; and the fact that every beach has a definite terminal point which one approaches with appreciable rapidity, renders them more enjoyable than those seemingly interminable reaches of sand along which we may drive for hours without making any apparent progress. An avenue, sixty feet wide and nearly ten miles long, extends from Marblehead to Humphrey Square in Swampscott. This probably forms the most perfect sea-side drive in New England, passing as it does through an infinite variety of coast scenery; now following a beach where the surf washes the

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horses' feet; now windin... or rocky bluffs, and again penetrat-
ing the woodland until sound of the ocean is almost lost. The
village itself is largely made up of hotels and houses which re-
ceive boarders during the season. Permanent societies of the
Congregational, Methodist, and Christian Disciple denominations
exist here, and in summer the Unitarians and Baptists hold
regular services in the town-hall. There is an Episcopal Chapel
at Lynn, within easy riding distance. The hotels named at the
beginning of this chapter are all good ones, although none of
them are so large as the great caravansaries at Newport or Long
Branch. They are all near the ocean, some being directly on the
shore, and others on commanding elevations near by. The hotel
accommodations represent only a fraction of the whole lodging
capacity of the place, as may be readily surmised from the num-
ber of carriages which surround the station on the arrival of any
afternoon train from Boston.

SALEM, Essex Co., Mass.

16 miles from Boston. From Portland 92. HOTELS—Essex
House, Derby House.

As the first permanent settlement in the old Massachusetts
colony, Salem has an historical interest peculiar to itself. It was
first settled in 1626, and with the arrival of John Endicott, two
years later, its growth toward commercial importance began. In
1692 that remarkable delusion known as the Salem witchcraft,
checked for a time the development of the village, and caused
what may almost be described as a reign of terror throughout the
vicinity. Twenty persons charged with witchcraft were executed
on what is still called Gallows Hill. At the Court-House, among
other relics of that singular superstition, is a bottle of pins which,
according to the record, were taken from the persons of sundry
bewitched individuals. The house of Roger Williams, where
some of the examinations were conducted, is still standing. Pre-
vious to the Revolution the inhabitants were largely engaged in
fisheries, and did good service as privateersmen during the war.
This over, and independence gained, they devoted themselves to
commerce, and Salem ships and sailors became known and cele-
brated in every quarter of the globe. For many years the city

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

was the rival of Boston in the shipping trade, but this at last forsook her; and, after a period of decay, manufacturing came in and revived her sinking fortunes. The proximity of the town to Swampscott, Nahant, and all other places of fashionable resort within a dozen miles or so, makes Salem a very agreeable place of summer residence, notwithstanding its size and population. Besides several interesting public buildings in Salem, the *Peabody Institute*, two miles distant, is interesting as a memento of its philanthropic founder. It is open Wednesdays and Saturdays. Here may be seen the portrait of Queen Victoria, presented to Mr. Peabody soon after he declined to accept the honor of knighthood at her hands. The *East India Marine Hall* contains a valuable museum, which was established in 1835. Mr. Peabody gave \$140,000 for the advancement of science, and the *Peabody Academy of Science* was established, and now owns the museum, which is open daily except Sunday and Monday.

The Custom House is a somewhat antiquated and now rather a superfluous structure, but is interesting to litterateurs as the place where Hawthorne passed much of his time in a semi-official dream, while engaged in writing some of the most charming of his earlier works.

Salem is reached via the *Eastern Railroad*, or by boat from Boston. Passengers for Marblehead leave the main line here and take a train on the branch road.

MARBLEHEAD, Essex Co., Mass.

20 miles from Boston. HOTELS—*Forsyth House*, *Eldridge House*.

Who has not heard the name and fame of Marblehead boats and fishermen? Many a bold fellow from this hardy town has laid down his life for his country in every war which has occurred since 1630, when it was first settled. A full regiment of Marblehead men served in the Revolution, and the towns-people boast that its proportion of soldiers in the Secession War was greater than that of any other town in the Union. The village is situated on a headland jutting out into the sea, and commands an extended view in all directions. On the right are Boston Bay and Nahant; in front is Marblehead Neck, upon which the waves break in awful grandeur during a gale. On the left is

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Cape Ann. At night the glimmer of ten lighthouses can be seen along the coast, and by day the ever-shifting sails of multitudinous craft lend variety to the scene. Marblehead Neck is occupied in summer by some 500 persons, who encamp in tents or small houses, and luxuriate at a small expense in air, which costs something like four dollars a day at a hotel. Surf and still bathing are to be found in perfection and according to taste. Either may be selected by simply going to one section or the other of the Neck. All kinds of salt-water fish and game abound in their respective seasons. On June 25th, 1877, Marblehead suffered the ordeal by fire, and lost a large proportion of her most valuable buildings, including factories, churches, and hotels. Her prosperity received thereby a serious check. *Longell Island* is a pleasant rocky sojourning place, about a mile off the Marblehead coast, and having a good hotel open during the season. Marblehead is reached by a branch of the *Eastern Railroad*, which diverges at Salem; also by boat from Boston. *Beverly*, 18 miles from Boston, has no hotels, but many cottages line its shores, and it is populous in summer with sojourners from the city.

GLOUCESTER, Essex Co., Mass.

28 Miles from Boston. HOTELS—*Atlantic House, Webster House, Ocean House, Pavilion, Whiting House.*

Here was the first settlement on the north shore of Massachusetts Bay (1624). The town is pleasantly situated, compactly built, but is too much interested in professional fishing, to offer many attractions to the tourist. Nevertheless, the many hotels and boarding-houses are annually filled with guests, who find good surf bathing, good fishing, and plenty of pleasant drives to while away the time. Among the latter, the drive around Cape Ann is in great favor, from its superb ocean views. As a change, however, the different beaches, the granite quarries, etc., etc., afford an agreeable variety. The *Pavilion* and the *Ocean House* are close to the beach. Among the objects of interest in the vicinity are *Rafe's Chasm, Moving Rock, Bass Rocks, Norman's Woe*. The last named spot is mentioned by Longfellow in his beautiful poem entitled "The Wreck of the Hesperus." Connections are made with Boston by boat and rail.

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ROCKPORT, Essex Co., Mass.

31 miles from Boston. HOTEL—*Sheridan House.*

Granite is king on this part of Cape Ann, and his realm is rapidly being strengthened. Every man that has a rock in his doorway, gets up a derrick and manufactures paving. Everybody that owns a small rock cuts it in two and sells the halves for paving. To the quarries Rockport owes its prosperity in a commercial point of view; but of late years it has acquired considerable popularity as a resort, its somewhat inadequate hotel accommodations being counterbalanced by the great beauty of the surroundings. Gloucester Branch terminates here. Being nearly on the extremity of Cape Ann, Rockport commands magnificent ocean views, and the walks and drives along the rocky coast are full of interest and variety. *Pigeon Cove*, situated on the extreme point of Cape Ann, when once seen, never again suggests the quiet nook which its name calls up in the mind of the ingenuous stranger. Year in and year out the ocean thunders at its threshold. The village is securely posted, however, above the reach of the waves, and overlooking miles and miles of sparkling ocean and hazy coast. This village was for a long time the favorite resort of Thomas Starr King, Col. T. W. Higginson, Richard H. Dana, and is still visited by many Bostonians and others who are well known to the public. *Pigeon Cove House*, *Rafe's Chasm*, *Long Beach*, *Coffin's Beach*, *Thatcher's* and *Straitsmouth Islands*, and sundry drives through the woods and along the coast, are the standard points of interest; and fishing, gunning, boating, bowling, and billiards are available for their respective votaries. The surf bathing is magnificently and fascinatingly dangerous, and should be indulged in only by good and cool swimmers, or when every precaution is taken to insure safety. The still-bathing is rather tame by contrast, but is to be preferred for the weaker brethren and for all the sisters. The *Eastern Railway* from Boston leaves travelers at Rockport, whence stages run to Pigeon Cove, two miles distant. If preferred, a steamboat can be taken to Gloucester, and the journey completed by rail and stage as before.

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NEWBURYPORT, Essex Co., Mass.

36 miles from Boston. HOTELS—*Merrimack House, American House, Ocean House.*

Its inhabitants may be pardoned for claiming that Newburyport is the most charming of New England cities, although they have not been able as yet to convince all outsiders of the justice of their claim. Every one must admit, however, that it is an exceptionally interesting and beautiful old town. It was settled in 1635. The growth of the town was rapid and its commerce extensive prior to the war of 1812. In 1811 a great fire devastated a large section. The privateering annals of Newburyport are worthy of record. Not only did the first United States privateer sent out, sail from this port, but during the eight years succeeding 1775, Mr. Nathaniel Tracy, and other wealthy merchants, sent out 24 cruisers, which captured 120 vessels from the enemy, their tonnage amounting to 23,360 tons. These were sold for \$3,950,000. The cruisers were meanwhile lost with but one exception. The war of 1812, accompanied as it was by the fire before mentioned, gave a blow to the prosperity of Newburyport, from which it has never recovered. The town is delightfully situated on a hill-side sloping the Merrimack. Along the top of the hill runs a wide avenue, known as High Street, which is bordered by elegant residences and ornamental grounds. This avenue affords, with its continuations, a charming drive of eight or ten miles. Among the objects of interest we may mention the *Old Presbyterian Church*, where Whitefield labored, and a monument to his memory; an elegant memorial chapel connected with *St. Paul's Church*; the house in which Jacob Perkins prepared the first steel bank-note plates; the *Garrison House*, with its walls pierced for musketry; and the *Tracy House*, now used as a free public library, and which in old times was visited by Washington and Lafayette. There are many churches, embracing all the denominations usually found in this part of the country. There is also a Custom House, a City Hall, and various school buildings. Excellent sail-boats are to be had in the river to convey passengers down to the beaches, and a small steamer is likewise available, at a moderate charge, for larger parties. *Plum Island* is a famous resort for sportsmen and tourists. It is about three miles from

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the railroad station, whence carriages and stages are constantly running for the accommodation of passengers. This island is a barren sand-bank, stretching for nine miles southward from the mouth of the Merrimack. It is peculiarly fitted to afford a fine view of the surf, for the outer beach is so steep almost from the water's edge, that the mighty waves of the Atlantic roll up almost unbroken, and hurl their full force against the sandy barrier. For the same reason the bathing, except in certain localities, or on the inner beach, is unsafe except for very strong swimmers. The beach is a favorite resort for sportsmen, who find all kinds of sea-fish in abundance in their season. There are one or two good hotels on the island, which is connected with the mainland by a causeway and bridge. The fishing, from boats off shore, is good for cod, pollock, and mackerel. Newburyport is in easy and constant communication with Boston and Portland by the Eastern Railway, and Boston and Maine Railroad.

SALISBURY BEACH (*Atlantic House*), a fine reach of smooth, yellow sand, in the neighborhood of which are good hotels and boarding accommodations for summer visitors. The beach is several miles long, and the view from some parts thereof, and from the hills near by, is remarkably fine. The bathing facilities are as good as can be found anywhere on the coast. The peculiar attraction of this beach is found in a large number of small cottages, scarcely larger than good-sized dry-goods boxes, which are rented for something like a dollar a day to persons wishing to live for a while at the sea-side, and at the same time maintain an independent establishment on an economical scale. The Amesbury branch railroad here diverges from the main line. (*For other points on the Eastern Railway, see New Hampshire and Maine*).

QUINCY, Norfolk Co., Mass.

8 miles from Boston, via Old Colony and Newport Railway.

Passing over Neponset, which is a near-at-hand suburb of Boston, we reach the town of Quincy. The village proper stands upon an elevated plain, and, like the other suburbs of Boston, is remarkable for its general air of taste and refinement. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, former Presidents of the United States, and John Hancock, one of the signers of the Declaration

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of Independence, were born here. The town was settled in 1625, and shortly became notorious for the riotous proceedings of its inhabitants, who set at naught the puritanical customs of the day, and in the words of a contemporaneous chronicler, "scandalized the neighborhood by setting up a May-pole, drinking and dancing about it like so many fairies, or furies rather; yea, and worse practices, as if they had anew revived and celebrated the feast of the Roman goddess Flora, or the beastly practices of the mad Bacchanalians." These doings were, however, summarily put a stop to by Captain Miles Standish, who arrived with a *posse* from Plymouth, arrested the leaders, and dispersed their retainers. Quincy has become one of the most select of the sea-side neighborhoods in the vicinity of Boston. The granite quarries are well worthy of a visit, being very extensive and producing a fine-grained stone of great durability, and used for building and monumental purposes all over the United States. *The Old Colony and Newport Railroad* and the daily steamboats render the place easy of access from the city.

WEYMOUTH, Norfolk Co., Mass.

13 miles from Boston. HOTEL—*Weymouth Hotel*.

The *South Shore Railway*, which diverges from the *Old Colony Line* at Braintree, has three stations within the limits of this town. Of these Weymouth is the principal station, the others being in fact, as well as in name, simply the *North* and *East* divisions of the town. These last are largely devoted to manufacturing enterprise, while Weymouth proper is chiefly made up of handsome sea-side villas. There are also several hotels and boarding-houses, and the bathing, boating, fishing, and driving are good.

HINGHAM, Norfolk Co., Mass.

15 miles from Boston. HOTEL—*Old Colony House*.

This town, celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, was settled about 1635, and the old meeting-house, built in 1680, is still standing. The village lies at the head of an arm of Massachusetts Bay, contains a good hotel and boarding-houses, is readily reached by boat or rail several times a day, and is very popular as a watering-place. It is a highly interesting old town, with

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lovely harbor views and a charming proximity to numberless points of attraction.

NANTASKET, Hull, Norfolk Co., Mass.

16 miles from Boston.

Nantasket Beach is the chief feature of the locality as a watering-place. This fine reach of sand forms the southeast side of Boston Harbor. It is four miles in length, and is celebrated for its bathing facilities, and for the excellent sport the various sea-fowl afford in their proper season. It has several good hotels and boarding-houses; and although there is a goodly array of private houses, the suburban characteristics yield, in general, to those of the watering-place.

COHASSET, Norfolk Co., Mass.

22 miles from Boston. HOTEL—*Black Rock House*.

The *South Shore* branch of the *Old Colony Railroad* terminates at this village, which lies along the rocky shores of Pleasant Cove, many of its houses commanding a fine ocean view, including the solitary stone tower on *Minot's Ledge*. Between the railway station and North Cohasset are several good hotels; among them, the *Nantasket House*, the *Rockville House*, the *Rockland House*, *Smith's*, the *Minot's House*, the *Pleasant Beach House*, and several others. The bathing at Cohasset is of the "surf" variety, and save in some exceptionally sheltered places, can seldom be called "still." The coast in the vicinity is exceedingly rough; and as it is fully exposed to the force of the waves, unusually good opportunities are afforded for witnessing the grandeur of their action during a gale. Unitarian, Congregational, and Methodist churches are in the village, and the schools, public and private, are well conducted. All kinds of salt-water fish are caught in the harbor and along the rocks, and by taking a boat, the larger fish, which are found only in deeper water, may be caught. *Minot's Ledge Lighthouse* is one of the most remarkable specimens of this style of architecture in the world. Prior to its erection, this coast was among the most fatal to mariners of any along the Atlantic seaboard. Six miles southward from Cohasset is Scituate, a village not unlike Cohasset in size and situation. Besides the *South Shore House*,

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there are ten or fifteen boarding-houses. The surf and still bathing are excellent, and the usual sea-side sports are to be had in perfection, though not with the most complete artificial accessories. Marshfield, the home of Daniel Webster during the last years of his life, and the scene of his death, is about two miles distant; and a few miles farther to the southward is Duxbury, where the French Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the second which was successfully laid, was landed in 1869, and has up to the present time worked perfectly. A delightfully quiet and dreamy old place, where one forgets all about the rush of worldly affairs. The "Old Oaken Bucket" is among the attractions of the neighborhood, and Minot's Ledge is within sailing distance.

PLYMOUTH, Plymouth Co., Mass.

37 miles from Boston. HOTEL—Samoset House.

The site of the first settlement made by civilized man in New England is probably better known from its historical associations than from its advantages as a place of resort. Nevertheless, its surroundings are very beautiful, and those who take up their summer abodes amid its hills and lakes are perhaps wiser than the merely transient visitors. A wide extent of woodland still surrounds the town, and through this are pleasant drives, leading past ponds and lakes which appear at the most unlooked-for moments. Deer are still found in these woods, which consist mostly of oak and pine, and are intersected in all directions by roads, sandy, but always passable. Few districts in New England afford such attractions for the angler as does the vicinity of Plymouth. A list of a dozen or more ponds might easily be given, where red and white perch and pickerel are found in abundance, and many of the larger ponds and lakes have been, for the last twenty years, stocked with that favorite game-fish, the black-bass, so that excellent sport may be had. The salt water, too, is not behind-hand in furnishing sport for the angler. Codfish, tautog, and mackerel are plenty in their proper season in the bay, and sailing and bathing are among the constant pastimes of visitors. Plymouth has, in fact, become a popular resort, and it is more than probable that its popularity is destined to increase as its attractions become more widely known. The village proper is very plea-

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

sant. Its hotels are as well kept as the average of sea-side houses—their rates being from \$1.50 to \$2 per day, or from \$6 to \$12 per week. There are several boarding-houses, charging about \$10 by the week. Plymouth has churches of nearly all the largest denominations, a list which would have been contemplated with horror by the Pilgrim Fathers, could they have looked forward to the present time. As the landing-place of the Pilgrims, on December 22d, 1620, Plymouth will always possess a surpassing interest for New Englanders, who, though they may not wholly admire the Puritans as lawgivers or as theologians, are yet proud to be the descendants of men and women whose courage and zeal was such as to enable them to overcome obstacles which would have discouraged weaker spirits. The objects of local interest at Pilgrim Hall, and at the old grave-yard on Burial Hill, and what is left of Plymouth Rock itself, will of course receive attention from all visitors, and the excellent historical manual will give all information concerning the Pilgrims in a much more interesting form than our space permits.

CAPE COD.

CAPE COD is reached by a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, which begins at Middleboro.

MATTAPOISETT, Plymouth Co., Mass.

57 miles from Boston. HOTEL—*Mattapoisett House.*

Matta-Poisett, being interpreted, means "a place of rest." It is pleasantly located on the shore of Buzzard's Bay, six miles east of New Bedford, and within two hours of Boston by rail. The view of the bay from the village is very fine. The bathing is "still," and especially suited to persons of delicate constitution, as the water averages 10° warmer than that of Boston Bay. The inhabitants disclaim mosquitoes *in toto*. This place is on the Fairhaven Branch of the Old Colony R. R.

MARION, Plymouth Co., Mass.

65 miles from Boston. HOTELS—*Marion House, Bay View.*

One of the arms of Buzzard's Bay reaches inland for the benefit of this quiet little village, which, notwithstanding its secluded

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character, is in direct communication with the world by the *Fairhaven Branch Railroad*. Like many of the towns along this coast, it is favored in the way of walks and drives, while its proximity to the salt water gives it many of the attractions of its more pretentious neighbors. The islands and coves of Buzzard's Bay afford great attractions for sailing parties. Still-bathing, near the hotels, in water which is several degrees warmer than in Massachusetts Bay, north of Cape Cod. *South Wareham (Kendrick's Hotel)*, and East Wareham are quiet villages on inlets of Buzzard's Bay. At *Cohasset Narrows* is the junction with the branch railroad to Woods' Hole. (See page 54.)

COTUIT PORT, Barnstable Co., Mass.

70 miles from Boston. HOTEL—*Santuit House*.

Overlooking Martha's Vineyard Sound, and in the midst of a charming country, Cotuit Port is admirably suited for a resort. The village is a small one, and possesses in itself but few attractions to the tourist, but the *Santuit House* makes the place a very desirable summer residence. The building is fitted with well-ventilated and well-furnished rooms, wide piazzas, and all the appointments which can be reasonably expected in a first-class hotel. Charges, \$3 a day; \$10 to \$15 a week. Several furnished cottages are to be had on application to Mr. J. Coleman, the proprietor of the house. The surroundings of Cotuit Port are quite remarkable. The beautiful harbor, with its islands, is spread out before the hotel, affording ample space for sailing and excellent grounds for fishing. Within a radius of four miles are no less than thirty fresh-water ponds; among which may be mentioned *Wakely Lake*, thickly studded with islands, and *Kanomut Lake*, noted for its picturesque beauty. As may be readily inferred, the drives around and among these charming ponds are of almost unequalled variety. The bathing-houses are within five minutes' walk of the hotel, affording good opportunities for still-bathing. The ocean beach, with surf-bathing, is one mile distant. Deer, foxes, rabbits, quail, plover, etc., etc., are to be hunted in their season, and blue-fish, Spanish mackerel, rock and striped bass, and all their briny relatives, are caught in abundance. The village has a "Union" church, where services are

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held by the different denominations in turn, or as opportunity occurs. To reach Cotuit Port take the *Old Colony Railway* to Middleboro', and thence to West Barnstable, where stages to the "Port," six miles distant, are always awaiting the arrival of trains.

YARMOUTH, Barnstable Co., Mass.

This town was once of considerable commercial importance, but is now a sleepy old seaport with some 2,500 inhabitants, of whom, by the way, one in ten served in the Union army in the war of the rebellion. A branch R. R. runs hence to Hyannis on the South Shore.

HYANNIS, Barnstable Co., Mass.

79 miles from Boston. HOTELS—*Iyanough House, Hallet House.*

Hyannis is equally a resort for sportsmen and tourists. There is capital plover and snipe shooting in the season. The fishing is not particularly good, but rather better for the fresh than for the salt water kinds. The Baptist, Congregational, and Universalist societies have churches in the village. About Hyannis are some excellent beaches at the foot of high bluffs covered with beautiful groves. The steamer line formerly running from this place to Nantucket has been discontinued, and the point of departure from the main-land to that place is now at Wood's Hole. *Chatham* connects by stage with the railroad at Harwick, seven miles distant. The village is in full sight of the ocean, and the ceaseless passing of vessels adds much to the life and variety of the seaward view. The surf and still bathing are good, as are also the fishing and shooting.

WELLFLEET, Barnstable Co., Mass.

60 miles from Boston. HOTEL—*Holbrook's Hotel.*

Wellfleet is surrounded by the characteristic sand hills of the region, but is swept by breezes as pure and strengthening as ever were breathed. A range of hills, of clay and sand, run along toward Provincetown, forming the backbone of Cape Cod. Among these hills are many fresh-water ponds, which present irresistible attraction to water-fowl during autumn; these in turn alluring numerous sportsmen bent upon shooting everything that flies. In 1717, a famous pirate, Bellamy by name, suffered shipwreck with his whole crew on the beach near the town. His vessels

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were broken up, and for many years coins were picked up on the beach. Most of the pirates who survived were captured and executed; but some escaped, and for a long time a man of very singular and frightful aspect used to appear every spring and autumn, remaining only a few days and then mysteriously disappearing. It was supposed that he came, as occasion required, to take money from some place where it had been concealed, a supposition which was to some degree justified by the fact that many pieces of gold were found upon his person when he died. The bathing at Westport can scarcely be called anything, as the beach is on the inner side of the Cape. The hotels can accommodate fifty or sixty guests apiece, and the three or four boarding-houses have received a score or so more.

PROVINCETOWN, Barnstable Co., Mass.

50 miles from Boston by water. HOTELS—Gifford, Central, Pilgrim, Atlantic.

Here we are at the extremity of that remarkable arm-shaped strip of land with which, as somebody has said, "Massachusetts is perpetually 'squaring off' at the rest of the world." Provincetown is the doubled and inward bent fist of this arm. The village was settled about 1700, and it is not very complimentary to the attractive character of the country that in 1727, and for some time thereafter, the inhabitants were exempted by law from taxation; notwithstanding which beneficent provision the population was, in 1748, reduced to two or three families. The salt and fishing trade, however, restored its prosperity, and now the village stretches for two miles along the beach, and is blessed with a reasonable degree of prosperity. The harbor of Provincetown was the first resting-place of the *Mayflower* on her tedious voyage to Plymouth, in 1620. Daily boats run to and from Boston; and this quaint and peculiar port is visited by many tourists.

FALMOUTH, Barnstable Co., Mass.

This township comprises the point of land which separates Buzzard's Bay from Vineyard Sound. From Cohasset Narrows to Woods' Hole runs a branch railroad whose trains connect at one end with those of the Old Colony Railroad and at the other

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with Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. *Stern's House, Pocasset, Red Brook House, Bay View Cottage*, and other smaller houses on Buzzards' Bay Shore, are places of resort. *Palmouth Heights* has numerous cottages, groves, lakes, and *Towner's Hotel*. *Woods' Hole*, the terminus of the road, has a bold coast whose eminences command fine views of the Sound. Many of the eligible sites are occupied by the cottages of summer residents, and the village affords accommodations for boarders.

NEW BEDFORD, Bristol Co., Mass.

61 miles from Boston. HOTELS—*Parker House, Mansion House*.

This city stands on the west side of the Acushnet River, which empties into Buzzard's Bay. Although its fleet is less than half its former tonnage, it still deserves the title of the Whaling City. Large manufactories have taken the place of the whaling business, among them the Wamsutta Mills, whose cotton cloth is not excelled in the country. The situation of New Bedford affords fine views of the harbor, and of Fair Haven, opposite, the terminus of the Fair Haven Branch Railroad. The town is neatly laid out, contains an imposing Town Hall and Custom House, a number of churches, a public library, and a theatre. Large water-works have been constructed, at an expense of about \$700,000, although there is a plentiful supply of excellent well-water. The drives about the town are unusually attractive, that around Clark's Point being five miles long, and along the margin of the Bay for its entire distance. This drive is kept perfectly smooth, and is a charming resort for visitors. New Bedford is connected by steamers or R. R. with Boston, Providence, and Fall River. There is a regular steamer to Martha's Vineyard. The Old Colony Railroad and its branches afford easy means of access by land, and an excellent daily line of sea-going propellers runs to and from New York.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Duke's Co., Mass.

This island, constituting in itself a county of Massachusetts, lies about five miles off the main land, from which it is separated by Vineyard Sound. It is some twenty-five miles in extreme length and twelve miles in its greatest width. It was discovered

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in 1603 by Capt. Goswold. The origin of its name is unknown, but it is probable that Martha was a friend of the Captain's. It is only within a few years that the peculiarly salubrious climate of this island has become known to the public. The Methodists were the first, after the permanent residents, to make the discovery, and they established a camp-ground at Oak Bluffs. Gradually people came earlier and stayed later as they learned the advantages of the climate; cottages were built, the non-Methodist world came in, and now at the height of the season there are 20,000 to 30,000 persons on the ground. The season culminates during camp-meeting week in the latter part of August, but the old extravagancies of the traditional camp-meeting have long since disappeared, and the religious services are decorously conducted under the leadership of the most distinguished preachers of this powerful and well-organized denomination. The city of cottages at Oak Bluffs is a great curiosity, and the life of the cottagers is exceptionally free from care and from the complications which are the bane of fashionable resorts. The fashionable life of the place centres in and around the *Sea View Hotel*, a large and admirably appointed building with all the modern conveniences. Its rate is \$4.50 per day. The other hotels are the *Highland House*, *Baxter*, *Pawnee*, *Central*, *Island*, *Grover*, etc. These, with the exception of the first, which is a hotel, are mainly restaurants, but all have small sleeping rooms to let. As restaurants, most of them are excellent, and the prices are moderate. Furnished cottages may be rented for the season from \$100 upward. There are no boarding-houses, in the ordinary meaning of the term, but rooms can be rented at \$1 a day as many of the cottages. Meals are usually obtained at the restaurants. There is little or no surf on the bathing beach at Oak Bluffs, except when the wind is from the eastward. The water is very clear and buoyant, holding in solution an unusually large percentage of salt. Blue-fish are caught in great abundance within easy sailing distance, and the other kinds of coast fish are found along the reefs and harbors.

The Baptists have established a camp ground on an elevation known as the Highlands, west of the Bluffs; and another city promises to make its appearance there in due time.

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

From Oak Bluffs Landing to *Edgartown* and *Katama* a narrow-gauge steam railway runs along the beach a distance of seven or eight miles. *Edgartown* is a decadent whaling port, with many comfortable houses where board can be obtained at moderate rates. There are a few small hotels. There is good still bathing and a safe land-locked harbor for amateur boating.

Katama is at the extremity of *Edgartown* harbor, near the ocean on South Beach. There are a few cottages and a fine hotel (*Mattakeset Lodge*). It may be reached by rail several times a day from Oak Bluffs or *Edgartown*. The surf on the neighboring ocean beach is very fine, but bathing is dangerous, owing to the existence of quicksands and a heavy undertow.

Vineyard Haven is a considerable town on an excellent harbor known as *Holmes' Hole*, where hundreds of coasters take refuge in heavy weather. It lies two miles west of Oak Bluffs. Many summer boarders find lodgings there, but there are no large hotels. The western part of the island is little visited by tourists. An occasional party is made up by land or water to *Gay Head*, its farthest point, but for the most part it is left to the solitude of its oak-woods and breezy downs. *Gay Head* is a remarkable bluff at the extreme western point of the island, deriving its name from the variegated colors of the hardened clay of which it is composed. After a rain, its appearance under a bright sunlight is, to use a terse expression, polychromatic. The ocean view from the top of the cliff is extraordinarily fine.

Boats run daily from New Bedford, *Woods' Hole*, and *Hyannis*. The shortest water route is by rail to *Woods' Hole*, and thence across the sound to the *Vineyard* landings. This course avoids the somewhat rough waters of *Buzzard's Bay*, but is circuitous for travellers from the direction of New York. An excellent line of sea-going steamers run daily between New York and New Bedford, connecting with the *Vineyard* boats. Any of the Sound steamers, indeed, connect closely with trains which run directly to New Bedford. The Portland and New York Line afford the most direct water route, as it lands passengers at the wharf in *Holmes' Hole*. Passengers by this route, however, should provide for sea-sickness, as a heavy ground swell is usually encountered.

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NANTUCKET. Nantucket Co., Mass.

HOTELS—*Ocean House, Adams House.*

With its dependencies, the island of Nantucket is about twenty miles long, and owing to its complete separation from the mainland, is very peculiar in many of its social and physical aspects. Its outer coast is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic waves, and few places afford such opportunities for viewing the ocean in its immensity. The island was discovered in 1602, and settled in 1659. During the early part of the century it had great commercial importance as a whaling station, and much wealth was accumulated in this business. The town is full of quaint reminders of by-gone prosperity; but its decadence is complete now, and it looks to summer visitors as its only hope of resuscitation.

Siasconnet is a village situated on a bluff on the eastern side of the island. It is a favorite resort, and once visited is always remembered. It contains a good hotel and several comfortable boarding-houses.

Fishing, riding, and sailing are the amusements and exercises most in vogue, and capital still-bathing is to be found near all the places of resort. The surf-bathing is unsafe except for strong swimmers. The health of the climate is vouched for by the fact that of the 4,132 inhabitants, according to the census of 1870, 392 were over 70 years of age, nearly nine and a half per cent. There are on the island Congregational, Unitarian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist and Friends' churches, or rather, so far as the last-named sect is concerned, meeting-houses. Visitors are almost invariably delighted with the place. It was a prosperous town prior to the Revolution, and continued so until within a few years, when, with the decline of the whale fishery, its business was destroyed. But its tidy streets, plain but homelike houses, its pure air and refreshing, health-producing sea breezes, are particularly pleasant to the invalid. To the business man, or one seeking relief for an overtaxed brain, the isolation of the place, its quiet, and its peculiarities, seem to be well adapted. The thermometer in the hottest weather rarely rises above eighty degrees, and the nights are always comfortably cool.



RHODE ISLAND.

Although the smallest of the United States, Rhode Island has her full share of watering-places, thanks to the picturesque shores of *Narragansett Bay*, the numerous islands which stud its waters, and the fine stretch of beach between Point Judith and Watch Hill. That this is the most beautiful of the larger New England Bays, probably few who are uninfluenced by sectional partiality will deny. It is situated wholly within the boundaries of the State of Rhode Island, extending nearly thirty miles inland, in a northerly direction, and not exceeding fifteen miles in width. It receives its name from a noted and powerful tribe of Indians who formerly held possession of its islands and adjacent territory, and the numerous contests between the early settlers and these red men have rendered it and its vicinity rich in historic interest. It is very irregular in its outline, being made up of bays and sounds by the score. It is this very irregularity, however, that gives it a peculiar charm, and one has no sooner entered it than he seems to be sailing over some inland lake, instead of an arm of the sea. Within it is the island of Rhode Island, from which the State receives its name, upon which is situated Newport, whose attractions for the fashionable world are widely known. Other islands are scattered over its surface, enhancing its beauty, and affording locations for the more retired and less brilliant resorts which are sought for by those who do not desire to mingle in the gayeties of Newport. Its waters are remarkable for their clearness and depth, admitting the largest vessels with ease. Protected by the surrounding land, it forms, as it were, one vast harbor, where the fleets of nations might ride in safety. The scenery is varied and picturesque; and although a rocky and inhospitable shore guards its entrance against the encroachments of the ocean, the



RHODE ISLAND.

shores of the bay itself are of a different character, sloping gradually from the water's edge, and presenting in many places a fertile and cultivated aspect, unusual near the ocean. Here and there are delightful watering-places, whose easy access from the adjoining towns and cities causes them to be thronged in the summer season with the lovers of fashion and pleasure. As regards sailing, fishing, and sea-bathing, it possesses all the advantages of the ocean itself, without its attendant dangers. Its deep waters and narrow entrance render it very valuable as a naval rendezvous, and the Government provided for its defence by erecting Fort Adams, one of the largest permanent fortifications in the country. The points which define the extreme east and west boundaries are respectively Seacannet Point and Point Judith. These are about fifteen miles apart, and each is provided with a light-house.

PROVIDENCE, Providence Co., R. I.

180 miles from New York. From Boston 44. HOTELS—City, Perrin House, Thayer's Hotel.

Although this city is not to be classed as a resort, its importance, in a commercial point of view justifies a brief sketch in these pages. Providence was founded in 1636 by Roger Williams, who fled from Massachusetts in consequence of religious intolerance, and established the first government founded upon absolute liberty of conscience. During King Philip's War, Providence had a hard struggle for existence, and was at one time nearly destroyed; but during the Revolution it was prosperous, and the foundations of its present wealth and prosperity were laid. The city is situated thirty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, at the head of Narragansett Bay, on and between its two northern arms, called Seekonk and Providence Rivers. Running into the latter, at its upper extremity, the Cove, in the centre of the city, are the Moshassuck and Wanasquatucket Rivers. By the valleys of these streams and the Providence River the city is divided into three distinct portions, of different heights above tide-water. The most eastern portion rises to an elevation of 204 feet, and is called Prospect or College Hill. Providence River, extending from the Cove to Narragansett Bay, bisects the business portion of the city,

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

and three broad bridges, just below the Cove, connect the portions thus separated. Providence is highly distinguished for its literary and educational institutions. *Brown University* was originally founded at Warren in 1764, and removed to Providence in 1770. It is situated on College Hill, east of Providence River, and commands an extensive, varied, and beautiful prospect of the city, harbor, and surrounding country. It comprises five principal buildings, namely, Manning Hall, in which is the library, containing 33,000 volumes; Rhode Island Hall, containing the cabinet, chemical and philosophical apparatus, and lecture-rooms; University Hall and Hope College, two large four-story edifices, occupied by students, and the laboratory, a large two-story brick and brown-stone building, recently built, and containing the most approved appliances and apparatus for chemical studies. Connected with the University is a scientific school, established for the benefit of those who do not wish to pursue a classical course. Brown stands among the first colleges in the country in its facilities for instruction, and the character and ability of its faculty. The *Public Schools* of Providence have obtained a high reputation for the thoroughness and efficiency of their training. They have been fostered with laborious care and at a liberal expense. The *Friends' Yearly Meeting Boarding-school* is beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Prospect Hill, occupying about forty-three acres of grounds. The buildings are large and commodious. The institution is liberally endowed, and is in a highly prosperous condition. A large part of the capital owned in the city is employed in manufacturing enterprises in the immediate vicinity, the various rivers which abound in the neighborhood affording abundant water-power. Among the most important of the works may be mentioned the American Screw Company, the Corliss Steam-Engine Works, the Atlantic Delaine Mills, and the Oriental Mills. These are but a few among the many manufactories in the vicinity.

The railroads diverging from Providence are the *Providence and Stonington*, connecting with New York, via the *Shore Line Railroad*, and also via the *Stonington Line* of steamboats on Long Island Sound; the *Providence and Worcester Railroad* to Worcester, Mass., 43 miles; the *Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill*

RHODE ISLAND.

Railroad, to Waterbury, Ct., 123 miles; the *Boston and Providence*, and the *Providence, Warren, and Bristol Railroads*. The *Neptune Line* of steamers leave Providence for New York daily at five P.M., and Pier 27 North River, New York, at the same hour. Steamers for Newport and the bay landings leave Providence at hours which can be readily ascertained at the hotels.

VUE DE L'EAU, Seekonk, Bristol Co., R. I.

As its name indicates, this place commands a fine view of the Providence River and Narragansett Bay. It is a delightful suburban village, upon elevated ground, the shores being steep and rocky. The *Vue de l'Eau House* is spacious and commodious, and its site one of the pleasantest along the bay. Among the neighboring attractions are several shady groves where picnics are frequently held in the summer season. About a mile south of *Vue de l'Eau*, on *Sabin's Point*, is the *Narragansett House*, another pleasant summer boarding-place. *Smith's Palace*, *Silver Spring House*, and *Ocean Cottage* are also popular summer resorts. Each receives a liberal patronage.

WICKFORD, Washington Co., R. I.

168 miles from New York. From Providence, 20.

Wickford station is two miles from the village, but the latter is in direct communication with it by means of a branch railroad running from Kingston on the Shore Line R. R., to Wickford and forming part of the Shore Line R. R. route from New York or Providence to Newport. The village is situated on the shore of Narragansett Bay, whose island-studded waters are in full view. Hotel accommodations are as yet somewhat scant, but good board is obtained in private families at \$7 to \$10 per week. Of the two churches, Episcopal and Baptist, the former was built in 1707. Besides this ancient edifice there are several other houses which are interesting on account of their age. There is no surf-bathing at Wickford, and the chief amusements are boating, fishing, and hunting. From March to July very fair trouting is to be had in the brooks, and at all times the usual salt-water fish are caught in the bay. The village is easily reached via the *Stonington and Providence Railway*, whose termini are in direct communication by boat and rail with the great cities.

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

ROCKY POINT, Warwick, Kent Co., R. I.

HOTEL—*Rocky Point Hotel.*

About half-way between Providence and Newport; is chiefly patronized by parties in search of a few hours' entertainment and a breath of the sea air. Nevertheless the hotel affords accommodations for numerous guests, and its hundred adjacent acres, containing groves, grottoes, walks, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, etc., etc., make up a sum total which presents unusual attractions to permanent and transient visitors. Clam-bakes are a specialty at Rocky Point, being prepared in the most scientific manner by "professors," whose life-long occupation has been baking Narragansett clams, and who are perfectly *au fait* in all the mysteries of that branch of science. The hotel has a tower 170 feet high, from which an enchanting view of the bay and islands may be obtained. The bathing-houses are well appointed and the beach safe. During the summer, boats make five trips daily from Providence to the various landings on the bay shores; the charge for the round trip being only 50 cents. *Marked Rock*, a few miles further north, is another noted place for excursions and picnic parties. It is reached by boat from Providence.

NEWPORT, Newport Co., R. I.

165 miles from New York. From Boston 71. HOTELS—*Ocean House, Aquidneck House, United States, The Cliff House, Cliff Cottage Hotel, Perry House.*

It is a pity that the Indian name of the island whereon Newport stands was not retained, either in its original form "Aquidneck," or in its English equivalent "The Isle of Peace;" but Governor Coddington, who with seventeen associates purchased the island from the Sachems in 1638, thought otherwise, and named it accordingly "The Isle of Rhodes," in consequence of a supposed resemblance to the famous island in the Aegean Sea. This has been naturally abbreviated into Rhode Island, and by that name it will probably be known to posterity. The commercial prosperity of Newport began early in the history of the country, when, owing to its magnificent harbor, it became one of the principal ports of the New World, and for a time rivalled New York in its

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RHODE ISLAND.

general commerce, and surpassed it in the special branches of whaling and trade with Africa and the Indies. It is painful to add that many of the fortunes which were accumulated by citizens of Newport were the result of a vigorous prosecution of the African slave trade. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Newport was to a great extent deserted by its inhabitants, and being left in a defenceless state, was occupied by the British for the three years succeeding 1776. It was used for the most part as a naval station, though some 8,000 English and Hessians were during most of the time either quartered in the town or encamped in its suburbs. When the town was evacuated, many buildings were wantonly destroyed. At this time the inhabitants numbered only about 4,000 souls; and although efforts were at once made to restore its prosperity as a commercial port, it never recovered from the depressing effects of British occupation. It is unfortunate that the town records were either carried off or destroyed by the British, for with them was lost the only source of information regarding the glory of ante-revolutionary Newport. The town still contains many objects of historical interest and evidences of the liberal-mindedness of her citizens. The *Round Tower*, to begin with the edifice which has presumably the greatest antiquity, stands in the centre of an open lot, surrounded by an iron railing, and is carefully guarded from the spoilers by the city authorities. Its origin is sufficiently shrouded in mystery to justify every one in his or her own opinion. Matter-of-fact people can call it Benedict Arnold's Mill, and point to his will, wherein a "Stone-built Wind Mill" is mentioned; but, on the other hand, those who incline to the more romantic view, can claim that even Benedict Arnold knew better than to build a mill supported on seven detached columns. Mr. Longfellow, in his poem "The Skeleton in Armor," connects this tower with a skeleton clad in rusty armor, which was discovered some years ago at Fall River, Mass.; and as there are several facts which indicate that the Norsemen landed in this vicinity long before the discoveries of Columbus, no one who wishes to look upon the tower as the work of the Vikings and their followers, need hesitate to do so. Whoever desires to investigate the subject farther, will find it fully discussed in a pamphlet published by Charles E. Hammet, of New-

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

port, and entitled "The Stone Mill Controversy." The *Redwood Library*, near the Opera House, was established by Abraham Redwood in 1750. It originated in connection with a literary and philosophical society, which was instituted when Bishop Berkeley lived on the island, and of which the Bishop was a prominent and illustrious member. A donation of £500 for this society by Abraham Redwood, for the purchase of standard works, laid the foundation for the library. The building is of the Doric order of architecture, and contains, besides the library of some 15,000 volumes, a valuable collection of paintings and statuary. It has since received valuable additional gifts from time to time, and the building has been enlarged and improved. It is a place of general resort, and a great boon to the reading public. Strangers are allowed a free entrance, and will find much here that will interest them. *Trinity Church* was built early in the last century, and stands upon the site of the first Episcopal place of worship erected on the island. Here Washington, Lafayette, and other revolutionary worthies attended divine service. Its ancient and quaint appearance, with its high-backed pews, its pulpit in the centre of the congregation, its venerable organ, presented to the church by Bishop Berkeley on his return to Dublin, contrast strangely with the modern inventions for a refined worship found in the sanctuaries of to-day. Around it, in the old cemetery, rest the ashes of not a few illustrious men. The *Jewish Synagogue*, on Touro Street, was built in 1672, and until the Revolution was regularly opened for worship. It was then the only place in New England where Hebrew was chanted and read at the weekly service. At that time there were many Jewish families of wealth upon the island. Abraham Touro left \$20,000 in the hands of the city authorities, the interest of which is, in accordance with the wishes of the testator, expended in keeping the synagogue, the grounds, and the street leading to them in repair. *Washington Square* is the principal square in Newport, and contains the City Hall, Commodore Perry's House, the Mall—an inclosed triangular piece of ground, shaded with trees—and other public buildings. This square was named after Washington, who at his first visit to Newport, passed through it on his way to Count Rochambeau's head-quarters. The principal hotel is the *Ocean House*, which

RHODE ISLAND.

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stands nearest the ocean's beach. From its rooms and cupola some of the grandest and most extensive views of the ocean and harbor can be obtained. Block Island, thirty miles to the south-west, and several smaller islands in Narragansett Bay, are visible in clear weather. The hotel is nicely furnished, and affords ample space upon its wide piazzas for pleasant promenades. A fine band of music is usually employed for the season, and the Ocean House hops and balls are reckoned among the most brilliant entertainments of our American summer resorts. The price of board is \$4.50 per day, with special rates, according to rooms, by the week or season. The house opens about the last of June.

The *First Beach* is nearest to the hotels, most available for bathing purposes, and is the favorite resort for promenaders and spectators, as well as for bathers. This beach is lined with bathing-houses, for the use of which a small fee is charged; and as the sand composing the beach is of the whitest and hardest and cleanest, it is no wonder that thousands resort thither daily at high tide, and, arrayed in the most fantastic and brilliant dresses, indulge in the healthful and charming exercise of surf-bathing. On a fine day in midsummer this beach affords as amusing a spectacle as can be found on the coast. The *Bluff* terminates this beach. It is a picturesque collection of gray rocks, piled in every possible shape, and affording numberless quiet nooks where one may sit and enjoy the beauty of sea and shore. Near the northern extremity of the bluff is a deep chasm, known as "Purgatory." It was probably formed by the washing away of the softer portion of the rock, leaving the hard, conglomerate, gray rocks in the most ragged and fantastical shapes imaginable. The chasm is one hundred and sixty feet long, and fifty feet deep at the outer end. In some places it is only eight feet wide at the top, and occasionally some adventurous or fool-hardy person leaps, or attempts to leap, across it. As one side is higher than the other, this is no easy task. Near by are the *Hanging Rocks*, "within whose shadow it is said that Bishop Berkeley wrote his *Minute Philosopher*." *Sachuset Beach* stretches eastward from the Bluff. In its general characteristics it is similar to Easton's Beach, being in an equal degree exposed to the force of the Atlantic waves. This beach terminates in *Sachuset*

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

Point. During the Revolution, a British guard boat was stationed off this point to blockade the East River. She was captured, with all hands on board, by Major Talbot, and a party of Americans. Singularly enough, not a life was lost on either side. Sachuset Point is a favorite place with fishermen for tautog or black-fish. These are caught from the rocks in great abundance. The immediate vicinity is a feeding-ground for the nobler game of bass and horse-mackerel, the capture of which requires considerable skill, and affords exciting sport.

Bellevue and *Ocean Avenues* offer an uninterrupted drive of many miles along the coast, with the Atlantic in full view for almost the entire distance. *Carroll Avenue* leads to the *Spouting Horn*, a romantic spot where, during southeasterly gales, the scene is described as very magnificent, the sea dashing up in a terrific manner through a rocky chasm. Near by is *Lilly Pond*, the largest sheet of fresh water on the island. The pond is well supplied with perch, which may be taken from the shore with an ordinary rod and line. At the foot of *Bellevue Avenue* is a boat-house, and beyond this is an infinite variety of beaches, rocky promontories, and sheltered inlets, affording numerous sites for cottages and villas, which line this part of the coast. *The Glen*, six miles from Newport by the *East Road*, is a favorite resort for the lovers of nature. It may be reached by several roads besides the one mentioned, each possessing beauties peculiar to itself. The Glen is a deep valley shaded by a dense growth of forest trees, through which a brook runs, adding, by the music of its mimic falls and rapids, to the sylvan attractions of the place.

Fort Adams, situated on *Brenton Point*, south of Newport, is easily reached by land or water, the latter being the most popular route. This is one of the largest permanent works in the United States. It was begun in 1814, and finished in 1860. It is capable of mounting 468 heavy guns, and its maximum garrison is 3,000 men. It may be visited at all hours of the day. It is, in fact, quite the thing to drive or sail to the fort of an afternoon hear the band play, witness the ceremony of dress parade, and return before sunset. *Fort Dumplings*, or more properly *Fort Brown*, can be visited only by boat, as it is situated on *Conanicut*

RHODE ISLAND.

Island, just at the mouth of the outer harbor. This is a favorite resort for picnic or chowder parties. *Rose Island* has the remains of an old British fort, but is devoid of natural attractions.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Washington Co., R. I.

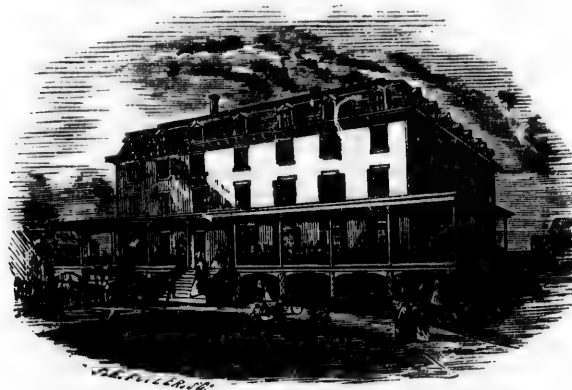
This resort has wholly developed since 1856, when, as tradition hath it, the first family of boarders took up their quarters in a farmhouse. Since that time visitors have multiplied, until now there are hotels and boarding-houses by the score, and even old habitués look patronizingly across the bay at Newport. The *Tower Hill House* is the principal hotel. It stands on an elevation which commands a superb view, and its appointments and surroundings are most complete and satisfactory. It is at a considerable distance from the shore, to which, however, horse-cars run. Of the multitude of other hotels and boarding-houses, we may mention the *Wholey*, *Narragansett*, *Elmwood*, *Sea View*, *Metoloret*, and *Ocean* houses, where guests find entertainment at various prices. The *Continental*, *Mt. Hope*, and *Mathewson's*, charging \$3 per day or \$18 per week; and the *Atlantic*, *Attwood*, *Revere*, *Hazard*, *Mason*, *Mansion*, *Delevan*, charging \$2.50 per day, or \$15 per week. Most of them accommodate 50 to 100 guests each. The denizens of Narragansett Pier profess to be less given to style than their neighbors at Newport, and the mode of life is decidedly more simple. The fishing is the great attraction for gentlemen, as fine bass, tautog, and other fish are taken with rod and line from the rocks. The bathing is good, but the surf is not so fine as at Newport.

It is not without cause that this resort has attained such celebrity and become so popular; for its position, central to so many populous cities, its fine beach, both for driving and bathing, its good fishing and sailing, make its advantages marked. But the traditional good fellowship of its society, the absence of tedious and often cold and repelling formalities, the jolly and generous character of its amusements, the absence of any law requiring ladies to dress six times a day, or fining gentlemen found in blue shirts on the piazzas of an afternoon; in short, the sensible and kind sociability of guests constitutes the charm, as it also makes the success of Narragansett Pier. The view from the heights is

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especially admired, including many villages and a hundred miles of horizon. The ocean and the Bay, with all their changing phases of storm and calm, their white sails of commerce and of pleasure, Point Judith and the lakes of South Kingston, make up a picture never to be forgotten.

Narragansett Pier is reached from New York by the Shore Line Railroad, or by the Stonington Boats to Stonington, and thence by Shore Line Railroad to Kingston Junction, where connection is made with trains from New York and Boston. Some twenty trains daily. No change of cars is required on New York and Boston express trains to the Pier. The readiest connection between the Pier and Newport is by steamer from Newport to Wickford, and thence, over the Shore Line Railroad to Kingston Junction as above. This way affords transit several times daily.



MATTHEWSON HOUSE.

The Matthewson House, located near Point Judith Light House, within five minutes' walk of the Beach, has large airy rooms, most of them commanding views of the sea, unsurpassed by any hotel at the Pier. Not unfrequently one hundred vessels can be

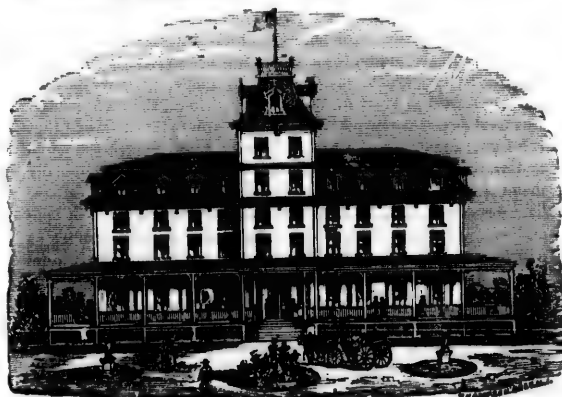
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RHODE ISLAND.

counted in full view, sailing in different directions. This house is provided with all the conveniences of a first-class sea-side hotel. The immediate proximity of the surf renders access to it the easiest possible, while the liberal piazzas and pleasure grounds are always cool and restful places for relaxation or amusement. No mosquitoes ever annoy guests here. The hearty attention of the proprietors and all their subordinates is given to the comfort and care of all who become their guests, and in promoting the spirit of good-fellowship among them, which, more than the most elegant appointments, makes the charm of a residence at the sea-side.



MOUNT HOPE HOUSE.

The Mount Hope House offers unusual inducements to the pleasure or health seeker. Situated on Ocean Avenue, a few rods from the shore and only three minutes' walk from the depot; its rooms large and airy, and comfortably fitted up, its employees polite and attentive, it aims to become a pleasant and home-like resting-place for its guests. Its ample piazzas afford guests soft, cool, bracing air and picturesque views. The surf is nearly always

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

good and safe. The prices are moderate; the cuisine, all that one could ask.

WATCH HILL, Westerly, Washington Co., R. I.
HOTELS—*Atlantic, Larkin, Ocean, Plympton, Watch Hill, Bay View, Dickens, Narragansett.*

This favorite resort owes its popularity to the magnificent ocean view which is obtained from the bluffs on which the hotels stand; to the variety of its bathing facilities, and to the excellent fishing and sailing which its neighboring waters afford. Aside from the hotels, Watch Hill as a village has no importance whatever; the few houses belonging to permanent residents having been built simply as accessories to the hotels. The Hill itself is a high sandy bluff, or series of bluffs, forming the western extremity of Narragansett Beach, which, broken only by inlets, stretches twenty miles eastward to Point Judith. In early times, the highest bluff was used as a look-out for whales; and earlier still, it is said that the Indians maintained a watch there to guard against the fierce and warlike Montauks of Long Island, who would occasionally make a predatory expedition to the mainland in their canoes. The formation of the coast at this point is very peculiar. A long and narrow sand-spit makes out to the westward, and bending at a right angle incloses a broad and shallow inner bay whose waters are as quiet and safe (comparatively speaking) as a mill-pond. Outside of this, and yet partially protected from the ocean by Watch Hill Point, is the beach generally used for bathing. Here are bathing-houses and the usual accessories. The surf on this beach is *always* moderate. The writer has bathed there in safety when a southwester was hurling seas heavy enough to swamp a frigate upon the outer beach, within five minutes' walk. Last of all is this outer beach, which, owing to the undertow, is considered dangerous for bathers. It is, however, unsurpassed as a promenade, and when viewed from the bluff, presents a scene which will not be readily forgotten. Watch Hill Point is a collection of boulders connected with the mainland by a low neck, over which the waves often break. On the extremity of this point is a light-house, and over the boulders the surf rushes in the wildest manner, affording a pleasant variety when one tires of the regular advance

RHODE ISLAND.

and retreat of the waves on the level sands. Watch Hill is reached by a steamboat which makes several trips a-day to and from Stonington, Connecticut, or by sail-boat from the same place. For further railroad and steamboat accommodations, see Stonington. There is also daily communication with New London and Norwich by steamer.

BLOCK ISLAND, Newport Co., R. I.

Block Island will probably never be a very fashionable resort, but for those who love the ocean for its own sake it possesses great attractions. The island was discovered by Verazzano, the Florentine navigator, in 1524, and was named Claudia in honor of the Queen Dowager of France. As no white man came near it for a hundred years, however, this name was forgotten, and when the Dutch Admiral Block visited it in 1614 he had no difficulty in affixing to it his own name. The island is nine miles long and four wide, the nearest land being Montauk Point, ten miles to the westward, and Point Judith, about the same distance north. The surface of the island is very irregular, and is intersected by queer rambling roads, going through everybody's back-yard, and affording charming horse-back rides, though rather rough for vehicles. The South Cliff is well worth a visit, its neatly vertical clay walls looking down on a stony beach on which the Atlantic breaks with all its power. Beacon Hill, 300 feet high, affords a magnificent ocean view. The surf-bathing is all that can be desired, and in the case of ladies, rather more. The beach, however, is perfectly safe, and when the surf is heaviest, the worst that it will do is to knock you over and roll you up on the sand.

The *Ocean View Hotel*, the *Spring House*, and the *Mitchell House*, are the only hotels. See circular. The blue-fishing at Block Island is perhaps as fine as anywhere on the coast: the fish ranging uncommonly large, and being as "game" as a brook trout. The act of pulling in a blue-fish off Block Island is apt to leave its impress on the fingers as well as on the memory. Fine cod and pollock are caught on the "banks" to seaward. Do not fail to read Whittier's poem, *The Palatine*, and, if you have a chance, talk privately with some old islander about the "fire ship." The steamer *Canonicus* leaves Providence for the island

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at 9 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, touching at Newport. The *Elia* leaves Norwich, Ct., on Wednesday, at 8 A. M., at New London (9.30) and Stonington (10.30). The mail boat, (a sailing vessel) leaves Newport Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 A. M., but is somewhat irregular.



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CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut coast forms the northern limit of Long Island Sound, and is quite different in character from the shore opposite. It is, to a great extent, rocky, though not, as a general rule, bold. The granite ledges often slope gradually enough into the water to afford good bathing-places in calm weather, and a peculiarity of the Connecticut watering-places is, that one can take "headers" off the rocks without fear of being dashed back against them by the force of the waves. It is, however, advisable to be sure that there is sufficient depth before taking the plunge. Surf-bathing is not to be had on the Connecticut coast, for although some hotel proprietors profess to consider the short seas which dance in from the Sound as "surf," no one who has bathed on an ocean beach will for an instant admit the justice of the title. Still-bathing, however, is very good in its way, and is often preferred by ladies and invalids to the heavier surges which break in thunder at Newport and Long Branch. The fishing along this shore is everywhere good, all the species of fish which frequent the shoal waters of the North Atlantic being taken in abundance from the rocks or along the sunken reefs. The temperature during summer is cool, and the air invigorating, though not so "strong" as on the outer coast. Boarders are received during summer at almost all the farm-houses near the Sound, and as a rule, the housekeeping is neat, the table plain, and comfort rather than luxury the rule of life.

GREENWICH, Fairfield Co., Conn.,

31 miles from N. Y. HOTELS—Morton House, Lennox House.

This is the westernmost town in Connecticut. The village is notable for the unusual number of fine residences which it contains, and for its general air of comfort and good taste. It has

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

three large churches, Congregational and Episcopal, and many charming views of the Sound are to be obtained in the vicinity.

The town was settled in 1640, under the Dutch Government at New Amsterdam. Six years later a great battle came off near Horse Neck, between the Dutch and Indians, the latter being defeated with great loss. Until 1664, the town was under the control of the Dutch; but after sundry quarrels, was finally surrendered to Connecticut. The scene of General Putnam's exploit in riding down the hill at Horse Neck, is not far from the railroad station. At that time (1779) a series of stone steps existed, down which Putnam, having been wounded in a skirmish by Tryon's dragoons, rode at full speed, and escaped through a shower of bullets. Greenwich is reached from New York by the New York and New Haven Railroad (station, Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street), or by steamer P. C. Shultz, from Pier 7, East River, at 2.50 P. M.

The *Morton House* is the building originally erected by the Americus Club, a political organization which passed out of existence with the famous Tammany Ring.

STAMFORD, Fairfield Co., Conn.

37 miles from New York. HOTELS—*Stamford House, Union House, Hamilton House, Arlington House.*

Stamford, one of the prettiest villages on the Connecticut coast, is about half a mile north of the railroad, and is finely laid out with wide, shady streets, drives, and parks. Quite a number of wealthy New York merchants reside here, and several beautiful country-seats testify to the taste of its inhabitants. It has gained considerable popularity as a resort of late years, but mostly among persons who own or hire houses in or near the village. The Railroad restaurant here has a great reputation, and a rush of hungry passengers always takes place when the trains stop, as all of them are obliged to do, for wood and water. A railroad runs to New Canaan, a few miles north. The New York and New Haven Railroad connects the village with other roads east and west, and there is a daily boat to New York, landing at Pier No 27, East River, whence it starts at 2.50 P. M. *Shippan Point*, some 2 miles from the station, has a good hotel, the *Ocean*

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House; and on Noroton Hill, not far distant, is the *Hamilton House*.

NORWALK, Fairfield Co., Conn.

45 miles from New York. HOTELS—*Allias House, Lucas Hotel*.

Norwalk River forms a harbor available for vessels of light draught, which ascend to the main village, a mile and a half from the railway. Many New Yorkers reside here during the summer. The drives in the vicinity are charming in variety and beauty. Norwalk oysters are well known wherever oysters can be transported. Several hundred men are employed in this business. Just east of the station is the drawbridge, which was the scene of a terrible accident years ago, which caused the enactment of a law requiring all trains to come to a full stop before crossing a drawbridge. The *Danbury and Norwalk Railroad* connects here with the New York and New Haven line, whose frequent trains keep up a constant communication east and west.

SOUTHPOET, Fairfield, Fairfield Co., Conn.

52 miles from New York.

This beautiful village is situated in the southwest corner of Fairfield township, between the railway and the Sound. It contains three churches, two banks, an academy, and a very fine building for a public high school. It has a good harbor for small vessels, and its tonnage, a few years ago, was larger, in proportion to its size, than that of any other port in the United States. Within the borough limits is a portion of the "Pequot Swamp," where the Pequods made their last stand, in 1637, when they were exterminated by the whites under Captain Mason.

FAIRFIELD, Fairfield Co., Conn.

54 miles from New York. HOTELS—*Fairfield House*.

Contrary to the usual practice in American towns, the residents of Fairfield glory that there are no factories of any kind within the limits of the village, and that there is hardly any business carried on there. The town is, in fact, made up of handsome houses, owned and occupied by retired merchants, or by New Yorkers still engaged in business in the city. The village is built on a fertile plain east of the railway, about half a mile from the

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Sound. The principal street is quite broad, running nearly parallel with the railway, and is built up with handsome and commodious residences, in the midst of which stands a fine Congregational church. Of course ocean surf is not to be enjoyed here; but the bathing is nevertheless good. The common kinds of salt-water fish are to be caught, and there is opportunity to fish in fresh water, without, however, much chance for sport. Fairfield is one of the oldest towns in Connecticut. It was founded in 1639 by a company from the west of England. The village was burnt July 7, 1779, by General Tryon, who sailed the day before from New Haven. Two hundred houses were on fire at once; and during the conflagration a terrific thunder-storm arose, producing a scene of terrible grandeur. North of the village, near the middle of the township, is "Greenfield Hill," the scene of President Dwight's poem of that name.

Black Rock Village is a short distance to the eastward, on a harbor which, next to that of New London, is the best on the Connecticut coast. The whole vicinity is a gently rolling country, penetrated in every direction by roads, some of which pass through scenes of great beauty. The connections are by the New York and New Haven Railroad.

BRIDGEPORT, Fairfield Co., Conn.

59½ miles from New York. HOTELS—*Sterling House and Atlantic Hotel.*

Bridgeport is to be mentioned incidentally here as a place of commercial importance, and not by any means as a resort. It is at the mouth of the Pequonnock River, and is, perhaps, best known through its extensive manufactories of sewing-machines and fire-arms. Moreover, it was for many years the residence of that remarkable, in some respects exemplary, individual, Phineas T. Barnum, and was the birthplace of his famous protégé, "Tom Thumb." It is the southern terminus of the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, is the principal station on the railroad between New York and New Haven, and is in daily communication with the former place by means of a line of

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boats landing at Pier 35, East River, and running daily, Sundays excepted.

WESTPORT, Fairfield Co., Conn.

48 miles from New York.

The village is near the mouth of the Saugatuck River, on both banks of which it is built. There are several boarding-houses and one or two small hotels in the town.

STRATFORD, Fairfield Co., Conn.

62 miles from New York.

The principal street of this pleasant village, extending from north to south, is ornamented with fine shade-trees. General Wooster, of revolutionary fame, was a native of this town. The entire township is quite level, but the shore is pleasantly diversified. There are several houses where board may be obtained, but no large hotels.

MILFORD, New Haven Co., Conn.

67 miles from New York.

A village of considerable importance, situated at the mouth of the Wopowang River, which furnishes some water-power. The town is generally level. The harbor is a good one, admitting vessels of 200 tons. Serpentine marble is found in the town. Many of the residences are large and elegant, and the fine elms which line the principal streets give the place a pleasant and rural aspect. Near the railway station is a cemetery, in the southwest corner of which is a brown-stone monument thirty feet in height, erected to the memory of soldiers who died here during the revolutionary war from hardships and cruel treatment in the British prison-ships at New York. Hundreds of them were landed here in a sick and dying condition, and many of them, dying within a short time, were buried here. *Charles Island* is an island only at high tide, for a beach practicable for carriages connects it at low water with the mainland. There is a hotel on the island, and the black-fishing from the rocks is remarkably good. The island is quite small, but is a very pleasant place of resort.

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NEW HAVEN, New Haven Co., Conn.

70 miles from New York. HOTELS—*New Haven House, Tontine, Elliot and Tremont.*

The "City of Elms," although we cannot conscientiously recommend it as a watering-place, should be visited by all who are interested in seeing the nearest approach to a "University town" which America can boast. The casual visitor cannot fail to enjoy the beautiful elm-embowered avenues and streets, and the comfortable and elegant private residences, which make it at once rustic and urban. The crowning glory of New Haven, however, consists in its numerous and excellent educational institutions, first among which is Yale College, venerable with years, and known and honored throughout the world. Though younger than Harvard by a few years, and not as richly endowed, yet in the thoroughness and breadth of its classical and scientific culture it is held in the highest estimation. It is properly a university, having connected with it excellent schools for the study of the different professions. The vicinity of the city is intersected by many charming drives, among which the most agreeable are perhaps those to East and West Rocks. *Savin Rock* is a popular resort for parties from New Haven, and its popularity somewhat detracts from its desirability as a permanent sojourning place. It is beautified by a shady grove, and the hotel is surrounded by pleasant walks along the beach or among the low wooded hills which overhang the shore. The *Savin Rock House* is a short distance from the western limit of New Haven harbor. *Fair Haven*, famous for the number of oysters which are annually opened and put in kegs for market, is on the Quinnipiac River, two miles east of New Haven. Fair Haveners make it their boast that the town contains the champion oyster-openers of the Union, both male and female.

EAST HAVEN, New Haven Co., Conn.

81 miles from New York.

This township extends along the eastern shore of New Haven harbor, of which and of the Sound its heights command fine views. At *Morris Cove*, three miles from New Haven, is a hotel and one or two boarding-houses. There is another hotel, on the

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point near the light-house. Good bathing beaches are to be found all along this coast, and black-fish, porgies, flounders, and the like may be caught from the rocks in abundance.

BRANFORD, New Haven Co., Conn. 84 miles from New York.

Branford Point, Double Beach, Indian Neck, and the Thimble Islands, are the watering-places in this vicinity. *The first named* has a good hotel situated on a sheltered harbor, where the bathing, fishing, and boating are good, and all the surroundings agreeable. *Double Beach and Indian Neck* are also quiet retreats, where the ladies need not dress more than twice a day, and where gentlemen can find all that pure air and freedom from annoyance can give. All these places are reached by stages from Branford, station on the Shore Line Railroad. *The Thimbles* are a beautiful group of rocky and picturesque islands, forming one of the attractions of the vicinity. A house stands on the largest of the islands, which offers rather uncertain accommodations during the summer. Kidd's Island, one of this group, has been pretty thoroughly searched for buried treasure, but nothing has ever been found. On another island is a rock in which a deep oblong hollow has been worn or out, and is known as the "Devil's Punch Bowl." Altogether the Thimbles form a fascinating place to spend a day or two, and in the fall the neighboring waters are literally black with ducks, affording excellent sport for a practised marksman.

GUILFORD, New Haven Co., Conn.

92 miles from New York. HOTEL—*Guilford Point House*.

There are few pleasanter towns on Long Island Sound than Guilford. From the station one can see but little of the village, and as the Sound, and consequently the sea-side hotels, are at a distance, too many visitors to the coast fail to see the quaint old place, with its shaded public square, its comfortable roomy old houses, its churches, and general air of antiquity. Fitz-Greene Halleck, the "pioneer of American poetry," was born here in 1795, and died here in 1867. *Marco Bozzaris* is probably the best known of his miscellaneous poems. The "Old Stone House," as

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

it is called, is believed to be the oldest one in the United States, having been erected by the company who first settled the town in 1640. It stands but a short distance from the railroad station, on the right as you pass up to the village. This house was used as a fort for some time to defend the inhabitants from the hostile Indians. Within its walls the first marriage which took place in this town was solemnized, and in contrast with the extravagance of the present day, tradition hath it that the wedding-feast consisted of pork and beans. Only a very few buildings in the country can outrank it in age, and to all appearances it will last a century or so longer. *The Pavilion Hotel*, at Guilford Point, is an unpretending yet very popular watering-place. The house stands quite near the shore, upon a slight elevation, and carriages are always waiting at the station to convey passengers thither during the summer months. It particularly excels in the excellence of its table. First-class fishing and bathing facilities are afforded, and the bathing-houses and beach are near at hand. The charges are \$3 per day. Nearly all the families living near the shore open their houses for boarders during the summer months, at lower rates than those which are charged at the hotels. *Suchem's Head*, a promontory three miles southwest of Guilford, is an admirable site for a hotel, but it is at present vacant; the fine house, which formerly attracted many guests, having been burned. The "Head" is, however, a pleasant place to visit, has a good beach for bathing, and heavy black-fish about its wave-worn rocks. Seward Cottage is a unique and cozy little private villa, picturesquely situated on the knoll overlooking the Sound. The Thimble Islands are within easy rowing distance of this place, and Falkner's Island, with its satellite, Gull Island, are visible in mid-Sound, and form an objective point for sailing parties.

CLINTON, Middlesex Co., Conn.

90 miles from New York. HOTELS—*Bacon House, Clinton House.*

The village is divided in two parts by the Indian River, which here falls into the Sound, forming a harbor deep enough to admit ordinary coasters. Its streets are well shaded; its three churches, Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist, are at convenient points;

CONNECTICUT.

in the United States, first settled the town at the railroad station. This house was used by the British as a place of confinement for the prisoners of war which took place at the wedding-feast of the few buildings in the town. It will last a few years at Guilford Point, is a fine place. The house is on a high elevation, and can convey passengers particularly excels in the bathing facilities which are near at hand. The families living near the house during the summer are charged at the hotels. Southwest of Guilford, the present vacant; the guests, having been a pleasant place to visit, look-fish about its wave-and cozy little private overlooking the Sound. The distance of this little, Gull Island, are a fine point for sailing.

House, Clinton House.
Indian River, which is deep enough to admit of its three churches, at convenient points;

and it has a school-house built by Charles Morgan, of New York, and named after him, which is large enough to accommodate at one and the same time all the youth of Clinton, present and prospective. Of the two hotels, the *Bacon House* is the largest and most desirably situated. It commands a good lookout over the Sound, can lodge conveniently a hundred guests, and is well kept, both as to table and general management. *Fairy Dell* is to be visited as soon as a desire for inland scenery is perceived. It is only two miles distant, so that either riding or walking are in order, and however it is reached the tourist will be well repaid for his trouble by the beauties which an exploration of its cool recesses will reveal. *Pine Orchard*, one mile and a half from the village, is the rendezvous for picnic parties from all over the back country, and a very pleasant spot it is, consisting of a considerable bluff overlooking the Sound and shaded by a grove of pines. Nearer the village, indeed just off the harbor mouth, is *Sandy Point*, which is not a point, but a cedar-covered island, whereunto chowder-parties do numerous resort, and whither Clintonians and sojourners within their borders are accustomed to repair on pleasant summer evenings. Clinton is on the Shore Line Railroad, and is easily reached from New Haven or New London, where connections are made with other railroads, or with New York steamboats.

SAYBROOK, Middlesex Co., Conn.,

100 miles from New York. HOTEL—*New Saybrook House.*

The combined names of the English noblemen, Lords Say and Brooke, were given to the town soon after a royal patent to this territory was granted to them and their heirs forever by the Earl of Warwick. The village is built along the first elevated land to the west of the Connecticut River, which here falls into the Sound. The population is largely made up of retired merchants and sea-captains, whose comfortable houses line the shaded street. Navigation of the river is somewhat impeded by a bar at the mouth, which, at the highest tides, is covered by little more than twelve feet of water. The remains of a fort, built long ago to command the mouth of the river to protect the town from hostile Indians, are to be seen near Saybrook Point, a narrow peninsula stretching

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

out into the Sound. Not far from the fort is the tomb of Lady Fenwick, the daughter of Sir Edward Apsley, of England, and wife of Col. Fenwick, who may be considered the founder of the colony. The date of her death is unknown, as the tomb very singularly bears no inscription; but the fact that she left a luxurious English home to share with her husband the perils of the New World, has always lent a romantic interest to her history. Col. Fenwick, who returned to England after his wife's death, was one of the judges at the trial of Charles I. Yale College was established at Saybrook, in 1700. A large building, one story high and eighty feet long, was erected. Fifteen commencements were held here, when, after an exciting contest, it was removed to New Haven. In 1708 the famous Saybrook Platform was adopted, for the government of the churches, by the ecclesiastical dignitaries who had assembled to attend the annual commencement. An association, known as the "New Saybrook Company," has been formed and incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, with a view to purchasing a tract of land a little west of the mouth of the river, laying it out in drives and walks, and erecting thereon a large hotel and various cottages. Most of the stockholders are residents of Hartford or of the river towns, and the design is to provide a desirable place of sea-side resort within easy reach. Two or three miles from its mouth the Connecticut River becomes highly picturesque, winding for many miles between beautiful wooded hills and rocky shores, varied now and then by meadows of the richest verdure. The railway connections are via the Shore Line and Connecticut Valley roads. The New York and Hartford boats touch regularly at Saybrook, though at rather inconvenient hours for pleasure travel; and the steamer *Sunshine*, running from Hartford to New London and the eastern portion of Long Island, makes tri-weekly trips.

PAST LYME, New London Co., Conn.

119 miles from New York.

This pretty and thriving village, generally known as *Niantic*, is delightfully situated, in full view of the Sound, on Niantic Bay, at the mouth of Nehantic (or Niantic) River. A long, narrow peninsula, upon which the railroad is constructed, lies between

CONNECTICUT.

the bay and the Sound, which are united by a narrow channel, spanned by the railroad bridge. It is a popular place of summer sea-side resort for fishing, bathing, etc., two hotels and several boarding-houses affording the desired accommodations. About two miles south of the village is Black Point, projecting into Long Island Sound. The farms here are extremely productive and valuable, owing to the fertilizing qualities of the sea-weed thrown up by the waves of the Sound. The Shore Line Railroad affords the only regular means of connection with the great travelled routes.

NEW LONDON, New London Co., Conn.

126 miles from New York. From Boston 106. HOTELS—Crocker House and Pequot House.

The vicinity of New London offers many attractions to strangers, and the city itself is a very delightful place to live in. Before describing the neighboring resorts, we say in regard to the city, that its pleasantest streets are on the heights, where many handsome residences are built, some of them overlooking the magnificent harbor. When the whale-fishery was in its glory, New London was a busy place; but now the arrival or departure of a square-rigged ship stirs 'long shore society to its very foundations. The harbor is one of the finest on the Atlantic coast, admitting vessels of the heaviest tonnage, seldom or never freezing, and containing excellent anchorage ground. It is defended by Forts Trumbull and Griswold, the former being a regular fortification, with bastions and casemates, and the latter, on the east side of the harbor, a simple battery. New London was settled in 1644 by John Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and incorporated in 1784. Its early name was Pequot, after a large and powerful tribe of Indians that originally held this territory. Sassacus, a great sachem of this tribe, figured in this vicinity, and made walking out alone a rather dangerous amusement during the early days of the settlement. In 1781, a large part of the town was burned by the British, under Benedict Arnold, and the State devoted certain western reserve lands to the relief of the houseless inhabitants. *The Crocker House* is one of the finest hotels in Connecticut. It is situated on State Street, opposite

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

the United States Custom House and Post-Office, in the centre of the city. The sleeping-rooms are all large, pleasant, and well furnished with spring beds, wardrobes, etc., and are kept clean and neat. The dining-room is spacious, and the cuisine is excellent. Around New London are delightful drives, and the views of the city, harbor and Long Island Sound, and the Thames River, are charmingly beautiful. To summer boarders, who wish the accommodation of a first-class modern metropolitan hotel, and yet to be near the shore, the Crocker House offers unusual



CROCKER HOUSE.

attractions. *The Pequot House*, situated on the point which forms the western side of the harbor, enjoys a reputation of long standing as one of the most fashionable hotels outside of Newport or Long Branch. With its cottages it can accommodate some 500 persons, and there is no denying that its appointments are all "first class," and are to be paid for as such. The bathing beach is not of interminable extent, nor is the surf, in ordinary weather, to be compared with that of ocean beaches; but the sand is fine and white, the slope is gradual, and the water pure. Excel-

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CONNECTICUT.

lent fishing is to be found in the adjacent waters, and sailing parties are often made up for the exciting sport of sharking out toward the ocean. New London is the terminus of the *New London Northern Railroad*, connecting with the inland routes between New York and Boston. *The Shore Line* and the *New London, Providence and Stonington Railroads* are here joined by a car-transporting ferry-boat crossing the Thames River. There is also a daily line of steamboats to New York.

GROTON.

120 miles from New

The village is a small one, in the neighbourhood of the railroad station, opposite New London. It is pleasantly situated, and board can be procured in the vicinity. (Consisting for black-fish porgies, etc., is to be had off the rocks close to the house, and sailing-boats are at hand for more extended excursions. The Ocean House is most easily reached by sail or row boat from New London, although a carriage-ride of three miles or so will bring one to the hotel. On the heights, just above Groton village, is a granite monument erected under the patronage of the State—that is to say, a lottery was granted to raise money for the purpose—in memory of the Fort Griswold massacre, September 6th, 1781. This occurred on the same day which witnessed the burning of New London by Arnold. The remains of the fort are still to be seen near the monument. Here Col. William Ledyard, a brother of the distinguished traveller John Ledyard, with 150 men, mostly farmers and artisans, made a gallant stand against eight hundred British troops under Lieut.-Col. Eyre. After losing heavily in officers and men the assailants succeeded, by desperate fighting, in gaining the interior of the fort. A certain Captain Bloomfield was in command of the British, Col. Eyre and his other superiors having fallen in the assault. As he entered he asked, "Who commands this fort?" Col. Ledyard advanced and saluting him with his sword, replied, "I did, but you do now," at the same time tendering his sword. Captain Bloomfield seized the proffered weapon, and instantly thrust it through Col. Ledyard's body, killing him on the spot. The coat and vest which Col. Ledyard had on at the time may be seen at the Hartford

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

Athenæum. This atrocious act was followed by an indiscriminate massacre of the garrison. It is satisfactory to record that the British, on their return to New York, reported a loss of something like 500 men.

MYSTIC, Stonington, New London Co., Conn.

134 miles from New York. HOTEL.—*Hozie House.*

No town, it is said, between New York and Boston has built so many sea-going craft of all kinds as Mystic, and naturally with the decline of the ship-building interest it has lost much of its activity. It stands on both banks of Mystic River, a deep stream opening into the Sound a mile or so below the town. The western shore of the river rises abruptly from the water in a rocky bluff which is covered with neat and attractive houses. The *Hozie House* is a pleasant place at which to stay. The farm-houses near the coast in the vicinity receive boarders in the summer. Near the village, in May, 1637, the warlike Pequots received their first serious chastisement at the hands of the Puritans, under Captain John Mason, who, two months later, exterminated the remainder of the tribe at Southport. The fight at Mystic must, according to Captain Mason's report, have been a most horrible affair. Some three hundred savages were burned in the fort, and, in the words of the chronicler, "others of the stoutest issued forth, as we did guess, to the number of forty, who perished by the sword." *Mystic Island*, just off the mouth of the river, has a good hotel, and is a healthful resort for those who enjoy complete quiet and are not dependent upon the conventionalities of life for enjoyment. *Fisher's Island*, about five miles from the mainland, belongs to New York State, being a part of the town of Southold, Long Island. It has borne its name of Fisher's, or "Vicher's" Island, ever since the Dutch Admiral Block discovered it and made note thereof in his log-book, in 1614. It is nearly bare of trees, but is of value as grazing land, to which it is chiefly devoted. One hotel stands on the island, and is the only house which is available as a sojourning place for travellers. Its attractions are found in the immunity from the sights and sounds of the every-day world, and in the capital fish-

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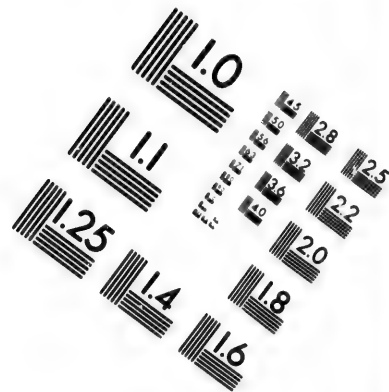
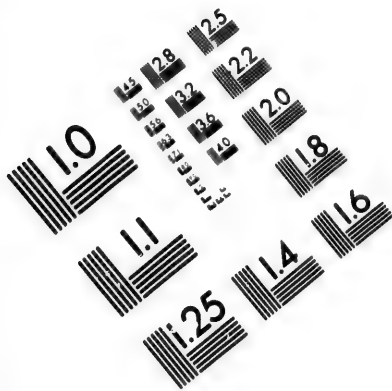
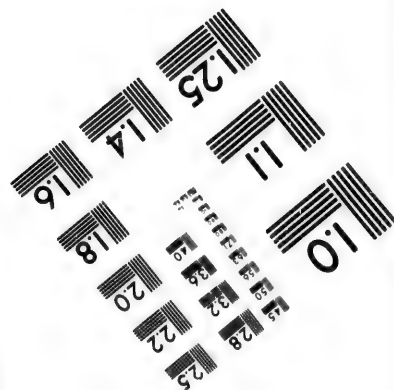
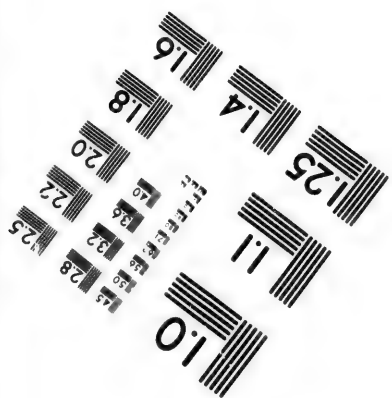
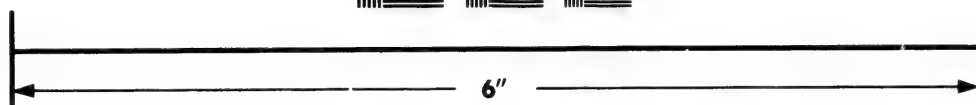
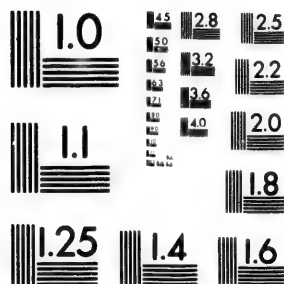


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CONNECTICUT.

ing and shooting which may be found along its desolate shores
It is most easily reached by sail-boat.

STONINGTON, New London Co., Conn.

138 miles from New York. From Boston 94.

HOTEL—Wadawannuck House.

There is a peculiar air of well-to-do repose about any town which grew into importance under the auspices of whaling and the like. New London has it to some extent, and Stonington has it in a chronic form. Almost every one lives in a comfortable house, originally built, in nine cases out of ten, by a retired sea-captain; in nearly every parlor are carved ornaments brought from the ends of the earth, and still diffusing odors of sandalwood and of the Spice Islands; every elderly man lurches as he walks, is called "Captain," and can tell you, without looking, which way the wind is at any hour of the day or night. Half a century ago the town monopolized the seal-trade, vessels of forty or fifty tons burden going all over the ocean, while its whaling tonnage was second only to that of Newport. In the days of its prosperity the stone breakwater, which still protects the harbor, was constructed by the United States Government. Its chief use now is to serve as a promenade and to shelter casual yachts and coasters. The town was founded in 1660, and had an uneventful and peaceful career until August 9th, 1812, when it was bombarded by the squadron of Sir Thomas Hardy, which was, however, driven off by the plucky resistance of the inhabitants. On a granite post in the principal street an unexploded bomb-shell may be seen, bearing an inscription to the effect that it was thrown into the town from Her Britannic Majesty's bomb-ship *Terror*, during the attack. The *Wadawannuck* is a first-class house with spacious accommodations for some 200 guests. It is designed with especial reference to coolness, is surrounded by spacious grounds, and is altogether a pleasant place to stay, although it can only claim by courtesy that it is near the water. Its chief aquatic advantages are, that it is admirably situated for the convenience of yachtsmen, whose craft are often anchored in the harbor, where are also boats suited for fishing and sailing, both of which sports in all their multifarious

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

branches can be pursued most successfully in the neighboring waters. Steamers to New York, Watch Hill, New London, and the neighboring landings and railroads to Boston, Providence, and New York, furnish ample and constant means of communication in all directions.

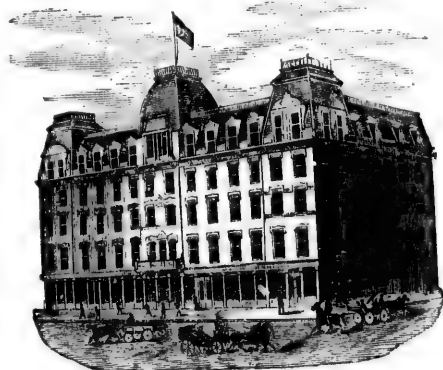
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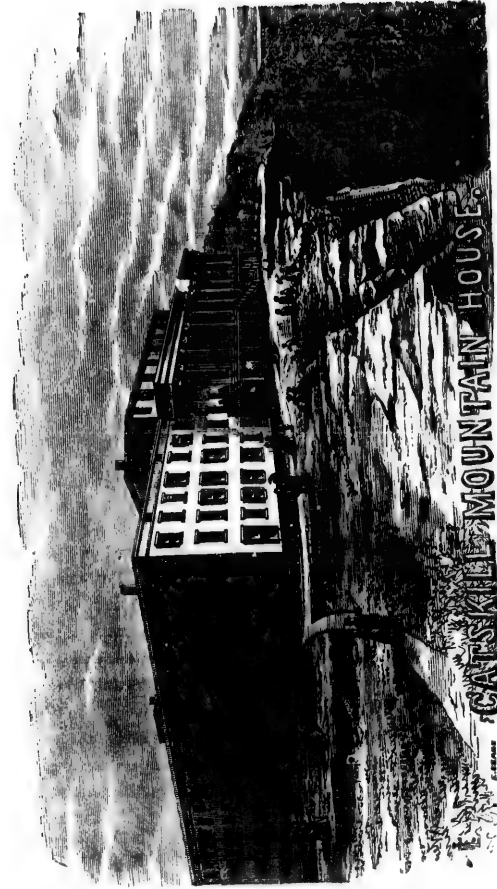


NEW LONDON, CONN.,

D. KELLOGG, Proprietor,

Is one of the finest hotels in Connecticut. It is situated on State Street, opposite the United States Custom House and Post Office, in the centre of the city. The sleeping-rooms are all large, pleasant, and well furnished with spring beds, wardrobes, etc., and are kept clean and neat. The dining-room is spacious, and the *cuisine* is excellent. Around New London are delightful drives, and the views of the City, Harbor and Long Island Sound, and the Thames River, are charmingly beautiful. To Summer Boarders who wish the accommodation of a first-class modern metropolitan hotel, and yet to be near the shore, the CROCKER HOUSE offers unusual attractions.

D. KELLOGG, Proprietor.



1877.
54th Season.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE. Twelve miles from the Village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest and leading Hotel in the Catskill region. Only first-class house on the Mountains, and only one commanding the famous view of the Hudson Valley. Elevation 3,600 feet. Open June 1 to October 1. Great reduction in rates. Send for circular. Proprietor, CHAS. A. BEACH, Catskill, N. Y.
 At Catskill inquire for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and arrangements. Agents in attendance on arrival of trains and boats.



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NEW YORK.

The first city of the Western Hemisphere in population, wealth, and commerce, is situated on Manhattan Island, fifteen miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth. On the west is the Hudson River (known in the neighborhood of the city as the "North River"), and on the east the East River, which latter is in fact a strait connecting the Bay with Long Island Sound. The northern boundary of the island is formed by the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, two names for different portions of the same narrow estuary which unites the Hudson with the East River. At the southern extremity of Manhattan Island is the Bay of New York, universally acknowledged to be one of the finest harbors in the world. Standing on the Battery and looking southeast, the view is one of exceeding beauty, as well as of unsurpassed bustle and activity. Directly in front of the spectator, and about two-thirds of a mile from the city, is Governor's Island, a nearly circular piece of land, about half a mile in diameter, and containing seventy-two acres of land. It belongs to the Federal Government, and is used as a military station. To the southwest, and about one mile and a half from the Battery, are Ellis and Bedloe's Islands, both of which were formerly the property of the Government, and strongly fortified. Bedloe's Island was given to the city in 1870 for the site of a colossal statue of Liberty to be presented by the people of France. Five and a half miles southward is the beautiful Staten Island, dotted from end to end with elegant residences and tasteful grounds and gardens. Looking eastward, the spectator beholds the city of Brooklyn, sitting proudly on its far-famed heights, and westward the Jersey shore, with its various towns and cities. It is not, however, with such a city as New York that we are now especially concerned, for al-

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

though it is the most populous, if not the most popular, of all places on the Atlantic coast, even during the dog-days, the utmost stretch of imagination fails to justify us in classing it as a "sea-side resort."

The four distinct lines of sea-coast, radiating from Manhattan Island as a centre, give New York advantages, in the way of sea-side resorts near at hand, such as no other city of her size in Christendom can claim. The coast-lines referred to are formed by the New Jersey shore, trending to the southward, and characterized by long and smooth stretches of sandy beach; by the north and south shores of Long Island, the former rugged and hilly, the latter for the most part flat; and by the Connecticut shore, which is diversified by an endless variety of inlets, promontories, and islands. These three last-mentioned coast-lines follow a general direction a little to the north of east. We have now to consider only that part of this complicated water-front which belongs to the Empire State. Descriptions of the Connecticut and New Jersey shores will be found in their respective chapters.

STATEN ISLAND,

with its villa-crowned hills and shady groves, may be seen from almost any elevation within a dozen miles. It forms a part of the western shore of New York Bay, being separated from the mainland of New Jersey only by the narrow Kill von Kull, a winding and often beautiful estuary, deep enough to afford free navigation between New York, Newark, and Raritan Bays. There are several good hotels on the island, among which are the *St. Mark's*, *The Pavilion*, and *Belmont Hotel* at Brighton. *Elm Park*, on the New Jersey side, is also a popular resort. Although at the sea-side, no part of the island can be classed with the great watering-places as a "resort," owing, perhaps, to its nearness to the city. Its drives are uncommonly fine, and the superb views of the bay and ocean which can be obtained from the heights, render a sojourn among its picturesque hills and pleasant country-seats eminently enjoyable. The island is reached from New York by three lines of ferry-boats, namely: the *Staten Island Railroad Ferry* and the *Staten Island North Shore Ferry*, leaving

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radiating from Manhattan stages, in the way of sea- other city of her size in es referred to are formed e southward, and charac- of sandy beach; by the , the former rugged and ; and by the Connecticut variety of inlets, promon- mentioned coast-lines follow of east. We have now to ted water-front which be- us of the Connecticut and ir respective chapters.

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LONG ISLAND.

pier 1 E. R., at alternate half hour for the landings on the North and Bay Shores. The people's *North Shore Ferry* also runs to the North Shore landings from pier 19 N. R., making almost hourly trips. The *Staten Island Railroad*, thirteen miles in length, runs from Vanderbilt's Landing to Tottenville, stopping at sundry intermediate stations, and a line of horse-cars, starting from the same landing, follows the shores of the Kills for several miles. Visitors desiring simply to drive over the island, visiting *Sailors' Snug Harbor*, at New Brighton, *Silver Lake*, the forts, or any other points of interest, can readily procure vehicles at any of the hotels named, or at the stables near any of the landings.

LONG ISLAND.

Were it not for Long Island, the sea-coast of the Empire State would be limited to the paltry forty miles, more or less, which lie between the State lines of Connecticut and New Jersey. This island, however, with its outer and inner beaches, gives it a coast of some hundred of miles, which extent is indefinitely increased, if we measure the countless inlets and bays which lend variety to its shores. Although so near to the principal city of the New World, and withal so important to its welfare in many respects, Long Island, or, as the Indians called it, "Sewanhacka" (the Island of Shells), was comparatively a *terra incognita* to New Yorkers and the rest of the world until railroads began to develop its resources as an agricultural country, its advantages as a site for innumerable homesteads, and its great attractions in the way of sea-side resorts. The *Long Island Railroad* is one of the oldest roads in the country, and now embraces, either as owner or lessee, nearly the whole railway system of the island, including branches on the north side as far as Port Jefferson, and on the south to Patchogue. These are described in the proper order in the following pages, and may be found by reference to the index. The western terminus is at *Hunter's Point*, on the East River, opposite New York, and is reached by ferry from the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, or from James' Slip, East River, the boats running all day at short intervals. The road extends from end to

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

end of the island, keeping, in general, a course nearly equal-distant from the coast on

THE NORTH SHORE.

The north shore of Long Island differs essentially from the south shore, both in its topography and in its vegetation. The coast-line is for the most part bold and hilly, though not rocky, and the hills are in some cases heavily wooded, while in others slides have taken place, exposing the sand, which forms the whole island. These sand slopes are a peculiar feature of the coast, and seen in contrast with the dark green foliage are by no means unpleasant to look upon, however disagreeable they may be to the pedestrian. Nearly the whole length of the island is bordered by beaches of white sand, which wind in and out of the coves, affording in almost all cases excellent opportunities for bathing. For fifty miles or thereabout east of New York the north shore is almost as much indented by bays and coves as is the coast of Norway by fjords, and some of these almost land-locked harbors are very beautiful. By far the pleasantest way to reach any given point east of Port Jefferson is by boat from New York, although the quickest way is in many cases by rail. In sailing down the East River, it is difficult to determine where suburban villages end and the sea-side resorts begin, but probably the most enthusiastic admirer of Flushing will not claim for it any degree of popularity as a watering-place. We will, therefore, begin with

COLLEGE POINT. Flushing. Queens Co. N. Y.

HOTELS—*Boulevard, Coll. Pt. Hotel, Coll. Pt. Pavilion, Miller's.*

This is a suburban town in communication with New York, by means of near a score of trains daily *via* the *Woodside Branch Railroad*. It is on Flushing Bay, and is largely inhabited by gentlemen doing business in town. It is an orderly and well-governed place, and contains a number of manufactories, and is possessed of fine educational establishments. The steamer *Osseo* leaves Pier 16 E. R. daily at 3.45 P.M., touching at Grand St., New York.

WHITESTONE. Flushing. Queens Co. N. Y.

HOTELS—*Whitestone House, Meyers', Krebs', Bullus Hotel.*

Beautiful views over the Sound, just where the East River

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LONG ISLAND.

ceases and the Sound begins, pleasant drives over the rolling and thickly-wooded hills of the vicinity, and boats of all kinds for sailing or rowing, with a large choice in the way of inlets and bays wherein to sail or swim, are the chief attractions of White- stone. The hotels are good, and there are many boarding- houses in and around the village. Along the shore there are many pretty residences. Within easy walking distance is *Willett's Point*, the site of a strong fortification commanding one of the principal water approaches to New York. Several companies of engineers are usually stationed here. Steamer *Oaseo* leaves Pier 16, East River, for Whitestone at 3.45 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, touching at Grand Street going and returning. Whitestone is the terminus of the *Woodside Branch*.

From Flushing a branch continues to *Bayside*, *Little Neck*, and *Great Neck*. This last, the terminus of the road, is a delightfui place, with a good hotel and many private residences. Beyond, and accessible by good roads, are *Manhasset*, *Port Washington*, and *Sands' Point*. Besides the numerous trains, a daily boat, the *Seawanhaka*, leaves Pier 24, E. R., for Great Neck daily at 4 P.M., touching at 33d St.

Creedmoor, the shooting range of the National Rifle Association, is a few miles farther east on another branch road passing through Flushing.

THE SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.

Sand and sea are the rulers of the south shore, the one being, under the effects of wind and water, almost as unstable as the other. The whole length of this coast is protected by a breakwater of sand, which moves slowly but steadily to the westward, points making out into bays, and bays eating off the ends of points, until some violent gale restores the necessary equilibrium and opens the channels which the tides and currents require. Sometimes new beaches appear well out at sea, and these, perhaps, gradually move toward the shore until they are added to the mainland. It is a curious and desolate land, but it is swept by the purest of ocean breezes, and its hard and clean beaches are attractive alike to bathers and to juvenile build- ers of sand forts and structures of a similar character.

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

CONEY ISLAND, Gravesend, Kings Co., N. Y.

This island terminates the long chain of detached sandy beaches which stretch along the entire seaward shore of Long Island, acting as an effective barrier against the encroachments of the Atlantic. Hardly a generation has passed since it was the only fashionable sea-side resort in the immediate vicinity of New York; and its very proximity to the city soon made it so popular with the multitude, that its more fashionable frequenters departed to other and less accessible regions. It has, however, no lack of summer visitors of a transient character; and the scenes on the unsurpassed beach on any fine summer afternoon are well worth seeing, although the character of the visitors is often such that the usual conventionalities of fashionable watering-place life are dispensed with. The beach at Coney Island is remarkably smooth and hard, and affords an admirable place of recreation for thousands who cannot elsewhere enjoy the luxuries of surf-bathing, or breathe the invigorating ocean air. Hourly communication with the city by steamers, and the various lines of horse and steam cars.

ROCKAWAY, Hempstead, Queens Co., N. Y.

THE ROCKAWAY BRANCH is especially intended for the accommodation of the countless visitors, who, during the summer, escape for a few hours from the city to the magnificent beach at Rockaway. Of the intermediate stations, *Woodsburgh (Pavilion Hotel)* and *Ocean Point* have some claims to sea-side attractions, but the beach has paramount fascinations for the multitude. After a period of decadence owing to the freaks of southerly gales, which threw up a sand-bank in the offing, Rockaway is now a very popular resort, because the southerly gales came back in due time to undo the ruin they had wrought; the bankrupt hotel proprietors suddenly found the surf rolling in as of old, within an available distance from their doors, and soon re-established their relations with the public. The beach is a sandy peninsula, extending westward from Far Rockaway, and separating Jamaica Bay from the ocean. The hotels at Far Rockaway are the *New York, Coleman, Beach, Union, Surf, Atlantic, Grand Hotel, Neptune*, and a score of others. At *Rockaway Beach* are the *Sea Side Pavilion*,

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LONG ISLAND.

Atlantic Park, Eldert's Grove, Sea Side House, Neptune House, mainly intended for transient guests. The houses along the beach are almost exclusively hotels and their accessories, and are visited yearly by thousands, we may say hundreds of thousands of bathers and pleasure seekers. The shores of Jamaica Bay are too low to afford inviting sites for human habitations; but the grassy shallows and the numerous swampy islands form feeding-grounds for quantities of water-fowl, and shooting-grounds for hundreds of sportsmen. The railroad affords the quickest and most frequent means of access, but numerous boats make daily trips to the Jamaica Bay landings at hours which are of necessity somewhat irregular owing to the tides. The time-tables are, however, easily accessible at any hotel office.

The stations which intervene between Rockaway and Babylon are all more or less resorted to as watering-places, and they all have hotels and boarding-houses.

BABYLON, Huntington, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

35 miles from New York. HOTELS—*American Hotel, Sampson's House, Lagrange House, and Walton*.

Babylon is a village of about 2,000 inhabitants. It has two churches, one public school, and a number of private schools. The village is built principally upon two streets, crossing one another at right angles. Comfortable cottages line these streets, and the visitor cannot fail to be impressed with the air of thrift and prosperity which the place presents. The principal trade of Babylon is in fish, which are caught in great quantities by professionals and amateurs in the bay and waters adjacent.

FIRE ISLAND, Babylon P. O.

HOTEL—*Surf Hotel*.

Tourists may avoid inconvenience by purchasing through tickets for Fire Island at New York. Stages will be found in waiting at Babylon to convey passengers to the steamboat land-
ing, a mile distant. The boat makes several daily trips across the bay to and from the islands. The hotel is not on Fire Island itself, but on a long sand spit known as Fire Island Beach, as lonely and desolate a place in itself as can well be imagined,

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

but the scene of much gayety during the summer, when its bathing facilities, its blue-fish, and its pure air attract numerous visitors. The Atlantic, with its tumbling surf on one side and the quiet waters of the South Bay on the other, afford the two varieties of salt water bathing in perfection, and a large fleet of sail-boats offer accommodations to lovers of fishing and sailing. The lighthouse, which stands near the hotel, is one of the finest structures of the kind on the coast, and every precaution is taken to render its service perfectly trustworthy, as it is usually the first light seen from inward-bound European steamers, and is often the point whence the captains of outward-bound vessels take their "departure." Probably more amateur fishermen have had their first tussle with a full-grown blue-fish off Fire Island Inlet than at any other one place on the coast. No one who has caught only the smaller individuals, which frequent bays and sounds, can form an idea of the muscular force, as well as consummate skill, required to land, or rather *boat* a large blue-fish. To those who have this pleasure still before them, we cordially commend Fire Island, where every facility is afforded for enjoying the sport under the most favorable circumstances. The hotel rates are from \$12 to \$25 per week, and there are several cottages available for families at special rates. The Western Union Telegraph Company has a station at the hotel for use of the guests, which is a great convenience to business men. *Bayshore* is the next station beyond Babylon, with a number of small hotels charging from \$6 to \$12 per week.

ISLIP, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

43 miles from New York. HOTELS—*Pavilion, Lake House.*

Many wealthy New Yorkers have summer residences in and near this village, and although possessing no special attraction as a sea-side resort, it is much visited during the warm weather. There are valuable trout ponds at Islip, and much money has been expended in developing the art of trout culture, to the end that the proprietors and their friends may indulge in their favorite sport in its highest perfection. The *South Side Club* has its rendezvous near a station of this name, forty-seven miles from New York. Members only are received at the Club House, which

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LONG ISLAND.

is beautifully situated on the banks of a fine trout stream. All
kinds of game are found in the vicinity.

PATCHOGUE, Brookhaven, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

54 miles from New York. HOTELS—*Roe's Hotel, West End Hotel.*

Patchogue is named after the Indians who once inhabited the
vicinity. It stands on the shores of Patchogue Bay, and besides
being an active bustling village, is attractive enough in its acces-
sories of land and water to draw together a considerable number
of summer sojourners. Here is the terminus of the Southern
Railroad, practically a prolongation of the Rockaway Branch,
over which there are daily four through trains to and from
the city. The waters of the South Bay afford good fishing
here as everywhere, and the fresh ponds in the vicinity may be
fished with reasonable prospects of perch and pickerel, while
trout are found in the streams—not, however, in great abundance
except where they are preserved. Patchogue does not boast of
its bathing facilities, although the still-water bathing is good of
its kind. It is, moreover, a pleasant sail across to Fire Island
beach, where the surf rolls in as superbly as at Newport or
Long Branch, and bathers can be knocked over and rolled about
on the sand in the most approved style. The climate is healthful
beyond all cavil, and the inhabitants even go so far as to claim
that neither mosquitoes nor fever-and-ague are indigenous. The
hotels charge \$10 to \$12 per week, and are quite good. There are
several boarding-houses, where prices range from \$7 to \$10 per
week.

BELLPORT, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

situated on Bellport Bay, forms the eastern end of the great
South Bay. Stages run twice a day to and from Patchogue,
four miles distant, and from the station on the main Long Island
Railroad. Bellport Station, on the Long Island Railroad, is only
four miles distant, and stages connect with the regular trains.
Of boarding-houses there are nearly a score, with moderate
charges. Bathing, fishing, gunning, and driving are to be had
for love or money, as the case may be; and boating, with its
accompanying joys of blue-fish in the bay, and surf-bathing on
the ocean beach, are among the regular amusements.

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

THE GLEN COVE BRANCH.

At Mineola a branch leaves the main line for Locust Valley and intermediate stations. The first waterside station reached is Roslyn, twenty-three and a half miles by rail from New York; also reached by the steamboat *Sewanhaka*, from Pier 24, East River, at 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, touching both ways at 33d St. Returning, the boat leaves Roslyn at 7.30 A.M. The hotels are the *Roslyn*, *Orchard House*, *Mechanics' Hotel*, and *Mansion House*. Board, \$10 a week and upward. A literary circle, of which the venerable William Cullen Bryant was the founder, has long had its summer headquarters in this vicinity. The village is at the head of Hempstead Harbor, a deep indentation of Long Island Sound.

Glenhead is the station for *Sea Cliff*, a charming resort on a headland overlooking the mouth of Hempstead Harbor and the sound. Here various camp-meetings are held during the summer months, and many cottages are occupied by regular summer sojourners. The *Sea Cliff House* is a fine large hotel, conducted on the European plan. The Methodist Episcopal Church of New York City has a "Home" for its aged and infirm members, and there is a large and commodious "tabernacle," where religious services are conducted. There is a daily boat, the *Sewanhaka*, to and from New York, leaving Pier 24, E. R., at 4 P.M., and returning at 7.15 A.M. *Glen Cove* is two miles beyond. The *Pavilion Hotel* is a large and well-kept house on the point west of the village. It is easiest reached by boat. *Locust Valley*, the terminus of the road, has many good boarding-houses, but no large hotel. All the stations of this road have seven trains a day to and from New York.

THE NORTHPORT, SMITHTOWN, AND PORT JEFFERSON BRANCH diverges from the main line at Hicksville. *Syosset*, the first station, is the point of departure for *Oyster Bay* (*Nassau House*), a watering-place on one of the many indentations of the North Shore. A line of stages runs from the station. The drives in this vicinity are delightful, and the boating facilities are abundant. The *Sewanhaka Yacht Club* makes this harbor its headquarters. *Cold Spring Harbor* (HOTELS—*Laurelton Hall*, *Glenada Castle*, *Forest Lawn Hotel*). This resort is charmingly situated on bold wooded

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LONG ISLAND.

hills, whose slopes command views of the neighboring waters,
and are dotted with pleasant homes of summer residents. A
stream falls into the head of the harbor, which is the outlet of a
number of beautiful ponds. The vicinity of Syosset Bay is ex-
ceptionally beautiful, broken as it is into the most delightful
variety of hill and dale, wood, meadow, and upland pastures.
Lloyd's Neck, which forms part of the eastern shore of the bay,
is divided and nearly separated from the mainland, or rather
island, by Lloyd's Harbor, an arm of Huntington Bay. This neck,
which was formerly known as Queen's Village, is composed of
high hills, from whose summits superb views of the sound open
in all directions. Farm-houses are moderately abundant, and
some of them are opened, during the season, for boarders. The
waters of the bay are deep enough to float the largest ships, and in
former times were used as anchorage ground by whalers and
merchantmen, who preferred remaining there to risking the then
dreaded passage of Hell Gate.

HUNTINGTON BAY.

What with Lloyd's, Huntington, and Northport Harbors, and
sundry necks, coves, and beaches, the high-water mark of Hunt-
ington Bay is quite as eccentric as that of Syosset, and either of
them must have seriously hindered the progress of the coast
survey. It divides into four considerable harbors, to wit, Lloyd's,
Huntington, Centreport, and Northport. On the shores of the
three last are villages named from their respective bays.

HUNTINGTON, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

84½ miles from New York.

HOTELS—*Suffolk, Huntington House.*

The railroad station is about a mile from the village of Hunt-
ington, which is situated on a bay of the same name. The J. B.
Schuyler leaves Pier 16, E. R., daily at 3.45 P. M. for a landing
connected by stage with the village. *Northport* is a beautiful
village, nearly a mile from the railroad station. It is charmingly
situated on a land-locked harbor, around which are green and
well-wooded hills. One can hardly fancy a pleasanter place than
the shores of this quiet harbor for a summer retreat. There are

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

two hotels, the *Northport House* and the *First National Hotel*. The harbor will admit vessels drawing fifteen feet of water. The surrounding country is pleasantly broken into hill and dale, affording pretty and unexpected outlooks over the Sound, and the shores of the harbor are admirably suited for building sites. The climate is very healthful. *St. Johnland* (44 miles from New York), owes its foundation to the benevolent plans of the late Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, for the benefit of destitute children and old men. It has met with well-deserved success. *Smithtown*, *St. James*, and the other stations on this branch of the Long Island Railroad are, for the most part, some distance from the coast, but the surroundings are delightful, and excellent board may be obtained in many of the quiet farm-houses in the vicinity. The drives are exceptionally pleasant. *Port Jefferson* (Suffolk Co., N. Y., 53 miles from New York). Here ends the branch road which we have been following. **HOTELS**—*Townsend House*, *Port Jefferson Hotel*, *Smith Hotel*. The town is pleasantly situated on an excellent harbor, and is a centre of considerable industry, including several ship yards.

THE SAG HARBOR BRANCH diverges from the main line of the Long Island Railroad at Manor Station (65 miles from New York), and soon reaches *West Moriches*, the stage station for

CENTRE MORICHES, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

60 miles from New York.

The name *Moriches* is of Indian origin, but its signification is not positively known. Of the three villages, *Centre*, *East*, and *West Moriches*, the first named is the most important. It is a pleasant place, lying a mile from the East Bay, which is a comparatively narrow continuation of the Great South Bay. Here still-water bathing may be indulged in to any extent, while on the outer beach are bathing-houses and the usual accommodations for enjoying the magnificent surf. As the villagers count upon about a thousand visitors during the summer, the provisions for crossing to the outer beach are ample, and abundantly patronized. Sportsmen, whether they are disciples of the rod or gun, find plenty of game, in the way of blue-fish, bass, black-fish, perch, trout, snipe, wild duck, etc., while those who are not above

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LONG ISLAND.

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crabbing may catch the hard and soft varieties of that esculent
 crustacean in unlimited numbers, and have, probably, more down-
 right fun than the more professional sportsmen. *Speonk* (72
 miles from New York), is a pleasant farming village, with the
Bayside House for its principal hotel, and a number of good
 boarding-houses. It is within easy distance of the bay, where
 boats are always in readiness to go over to the ocean beach.
Westhampton is near the water, with abundant boarding-houses
 and many regular residents for the summer, among whom is ex-
 Gov. John A. Dix. At *Quogue*, Fire Island Beach, the long, nar-
 row, barren strip of sand which forms the southern boundary of
 South and East Bays makes its first and only connection with
 the mainland, and terminates the stretch of the Great South Bay
 and its branches. This connection of the outer beach with the
 mainland is but a few hundred yards wide, when the beach re-
 sumes the character of a narrow bank, separating bay and ocean.
Quogue is on the neck of land of the same name which separates
 Quantuc and Shinnecock Bays. Being thus surrounded on three
 sides by water, and having the advantages of still and surf-bath-
 ing, it is, of course, well adapted to become a watering-place, and
 is visited as such. It has several large boarding-houses, which
 can accommodate a considerable number of visitors. *Panquogue*
 light-house is 150 feet high, and is furnished with an excellent
 lens apparatus. Its light can be seen twenty miles at sea. *At-*
lanticville (Halsey House), Good Ground, and Ponquogue, and
Canoe Place, are little villages on inlets of Shinnecock Bay, which,
 at the last named point, is separated from Peconic Bay by an
 isthmus a mile wide. It is famous for its clams, which are known
 as Canoe Place clams, and are so much sought for by New York
 dealers, that it is easier to procure them at Fulton Market than
 at Canoe Place. At *Shinnecock*, on the east side of the bay, is
 the settlement of the *Shinnecock Indians*, once a powerful tribe,
 but now reduced to a small number. They have lost their own
 language, and speak English entirely. The young men go to sea
 as sailors, mostly on whaling voyages, and the girls are many of
 them servants in white families in the neighborhood. The
 men, as they outgrow the wandering propensities of youth, en-
 gage in fishing and in agricultural pursuits. All are exempt

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

from taxation, and have various privileges not accorded to the whites.

SOUTHAMPTON, Suffolk Co., N. Y. *90 miles from New York.*

Still and surf bathing, pleasant drives, blue-fish, bass, and gunning in the season, are among the attractions of Southampton, which is, in itself, a pleasant village, with accommodations for boarders which are always full. *Watermills*, three miles farther east, has accommodations for about a hundred boarders, in different houses. *Bridgehampton* (96 miles from New York) has a long list of boarding-houses, a good public library, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and the usual aquatic attractions of Long Island towns, with the addition of a large fresh-water pond. This is one of the points of stage connection with East Hampton. The Hamptons, East and South, together make up the romantic peninsula of Montauk. Ever since the settlement of the country in 1649, and until the building of the Sag Harbor Branch Railroad, this region has preserved much of its primitive simplicity, but the towns along that road have now put on a somewhat modern dress, and bid adieu to the reposeful character which has so long been one of their chief attractions. East Hampton, however, retains its individuality in a good degree, although the scream of the locomotive does sometimes reach the ears of its inhabitants from the westward; and the customs of two hundred and twenty odd years are annually modified more and more by intercourse with summer visitors. Nevertheless, the village has not yielded to the march of "improvement" to a noticeable degree; and, much as we prize the civilizing agencies of the day, we cannot but hope that East Hampton village, and the tract which lies between it and Montauk Point, will never be brought into much easier communication with the rest of the world than exists at present. The village was settled, at the above-mentioned date, by a party from Maidstone, England, who showed their wisdom by laying out the village street 300 feet wide, and building on both sides thereof. As the street was surveyed, so it remains; and churches, windmills, and houses look as if they might be the ones which were at first erected. The first church was built in 1652, but was enlarged in 1673 and 1693. In 1717 it was pulled down, and

LONG ISLAND.

rebuilt on an enlarged plan, and after being suffered to rest 105 years, was remodeled in 1823. Many of the old timbers were used in the frame, and its present appearance, without and within, is sufficiently antique. For a hundred and fifty years one iron vane did duty on the spire of the church, bearing the dates 1649 and 1717, but was at last sold to an antiquarian. From the church belfry a superb view of the country, of the ocean, and of Naepague beach may be obtained. Of the several clergymen who have watched over the congregation at East Hampton, we have only space to mention Dr. Lyman Beecher, whose powerful mind had so strong an influence on New England theology, and whose children have made the family name familiar to all the English-speaking world, and, in a good degree, to the rest of Christendom. It was in consequence of his love for trees that the street was planted with the elms which now add so much to its beauty. John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," lived and died in this quiet place. The modern hotel is as yet unknown in the village, but nearly all the families receive boarders during the summer, at \$8 to \$12 per week. Stages run daily to Bridgehampton and Sag Harbor. In conclusion, let us say that East Hampton is no place for those whose hearts are in this world of fashion, and who cannot enjoy a meal unless it is served in several courses and with due circumstance. Happy, however, are those who can without regret turn their backs upon Newport and Long Branch, and luxuriate on East Hampton air, and diet at an East Hampton household.

Montauk Point lies about eighteen miles east of Hampton, "as the crow flies," but considerably farther by the road. Probably this road is the finest sea-side drive on the Atlantic coast (we refer to its natural features and not to any superiority in the roadway).

The "Point" is lonely and romantic enough to excite enthusiasm in the breast of a Wall street stock gambler, and few who have any appreciation of nature can forget the moment when, approaching the edge of the promontory, they looked down on the mighty surf which forever thunders at its base. The light-keeper's house is the only one near the Point, and it is not safe to count upon his limited accommodations for board and lodging. Camping out or a return to the settlements are the only resources,

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

and many are the picnic parties which, entranced by the scene, have lingered at Montauk until darkness made the drive home one of doubt, if not of danger.

SAG HARBOR, Southampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

97 miles from New York. HOTELS—Nassau and American.

Situated at the head of a noble bay, Sag Harbor has since early times been one of the chief towns of Long Island. During its early history, the town owed its prosperity to the whale fishery, which was at that time carried on by means of whale-boats which put out from shore on the appearance of the whales, or at most watched for them in the offing. This source of prosperity of course disappeared with the whales, and for many years the population barely held its own. Now, however, it may fairly look forward to greater prosperity. The town was first settled in 1730. During the Revolution it was from time to time occupied by the British in considerable force. In May, 1777, General Parsons, then having a command in Connecticut, sent out an expedition composed of 234 men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Meigs. The party crossed the Sound in thirteen whale-boats, landed at Southold and carried their boats over into Peconic Bay. Fortunately for the success of the enterprise, a large part of the British force had marched for New York a few days before, but a garrison still remained to guard a quantity of stores at Sag Harbor. Thither Lieut. Col. Meigs went with his detachment, arrived at two o'clock in the morning, surprised the guard, had a brisk fight, captured ninety prisoners, and after destroying a quantity of shipping and stores, started on their return, reaching Guilford at two o'clock P.M., having been absent only twenty-five hours. In that time the troops traversed ninety miles by land and water, and accomplished the object of the expedition with entire success. Congress voted a sword to Lieut. Col. Meigs, and some of his subordinates were promoted for their good behavior and gallantry. A British fleet was stationed in Gardiner's Bay during the war of 1812, and at one time dispatched a "cutting out" expedition by night to Sag Harbor. The garrison of militiamen which was there at the time succeeded, however, in repelling the attack, and but little

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LONG ISLAND.

damage was done. There are, besides the hotels named, numer-
ous boarding-houses. The town is very attractive and picturesque.

Peconic Bay is nearly twenty miles long in its greatest length,
and five miles broad. This completely land-locked sheet of water
is divided by Robbins' Island into Great and Little Peconic Bays,
the former being the inner of the two, and the latter being sepa-
rated from Gardiner's Bay and the ocean by Shelter Island.
New Suffolk is the only place on the bay proper which can be
properly classed as a sea-side resort. There is a hotel here, and
the bathing and fishing are good. *Jamesport* is a neat cluster of
exceedingly comfortable houses, among which are the *Mimogue*,
Bayside and *Sunnyside Houses*. Both these villages are on the
northern shore of Peconic Bay, and are easily reached by the
Long Island Railroad. The southern shore is almost uninhabited,
and wild deer still roam through the forests in the vicinity. The
Peconic River falls into this bay, and at its mouth is the thriving
village of *Riverhead*, seventy-three miles from New York. Its
hotels, the *Griffith House*, *Long Island House*, and *Suffolk Hotel*,
can lodge a moderate number of guests. Riverhead is the county
town. It has six churches and good schools, and would merit a
longer notice if it were only at the sea-side. The surf at Quogue
is unfortunately eight miles distant, while even Long Island
Sound and Peconic Bay are respectively four and three miles away.
However, as a local historian intimates, "They are all easily
reached and furnish good bathing." He might have added that
several livery stables are to be found in the village.

GREENPORT, Southold, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

95 miles from New York, by Long Island Railroad.

HOTELS—*Clark House*, *Peconic Hotel*, *Wyandank House*, *Burr
House*, *Will House*.

Greenport is the eastern terminus of the Long Island Railroad.
It is charmingly situated just between Gardiner's Bay and Peconic
Bay. Shelter Island, with its wooded heights, is directly opposite
the town, and the harbor, or, more properly, roadstead, could
readily furnish anchorage for the combined navies of the world.
This harbor is, in fact, one of the finest on the whole Atlantic
coast, and is entered by an ample channel free from rocks and

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

shoals, and through which the Great Eastern might run at full speed without risk of grounding. Formerly Greenport was a busy whaling port, and sent out quite a large tonnage of ships. The decline of this trade, years ago, deprived the town of one of its principal sources of business; but it seems to have recovered from the shock, and now presents as thriving and prosperous an aspect as ever. The Long Island Railroad has, of course, been a chief promoter of this state of things; and in bringing trade and visitors, and consequently wealth to Greenport, has been of most efficient service to the public well-being. A very considerable business in *menhaden* fishing is carried on, and quite a fleet of schooners, sloops, and smacks may be seen in the harbor. Steam vessels of large size are employed, which have machinery for extracting the oil on board. These steamers go down the coast at the proper season, and follow the fish in their migration northward. The village contains various churches, viz., Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic. Education is provided for by five schools, two of which are public and three private. A neat brick building contains a well-conducted National Bank, which pays a handsome semi-annual dividend. There are ship-yards, and several sets of ways for raising vessels out of water. On the business street are many thriving stores, and other evidences of industry and traffic. The situation of the village renders it very attractive to summer tourists, who every year throng its spare rooms and fill its streets with gayety. Besides the New Yorkers and others who have summer residences here, numerous boarders find excellent accommodation in the various hotels and boarding-houses. The bathing facilities are excellent, the water being peculiarly pure and beautiful, and although genuine surf-bathing is not to be had close at hand, the still-water bathing is as good as can be desired. The sportsman can find good fishing-grounds for all salt-water fish, and any number of excellent boats, or, if he desires it, yachts, in which to make his excursions. Good goose and duck shooting may be had in the proper season. *Orient* is a few miles east of Greenport, and has a fine hotel—the Orient Point House—near the eastern end of the island. It is a very popular resort. The steamer *Sunshine*, making tri-weekly trips between Hartford, Conn., and Sag Harbor,

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LONG ISLAND.

touches at Greenport and New London. She leaves Hartford on
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and Sag Harbor on Mon-
days, Wednesdays, and Fridays. She is a small, but comfortable
and well-managed boat.

SHELTER ISLAND, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

This beautiful and popular resort is connected with Greenport
by steam and sail boat ferries, which afford constant means of
communication. It is about four miles long and one mile wide,
covered with lofty and well-wooded hills, and surrounded by pleas-
ant waters with smooth beaches and sheltered coves. It lies be-
tween the two points into which Long Island divides at its eastern
end. Facing Greenport are the two places of resort, the *Manhan-*
selt House and the *Prospect House*. The first of these is an ele-
gant modern hotel, finished with all the perfection of the building
art, and thronged in summer by fashionable visitors. It is sur-
rounded by shady groves, which extend almost to the beach on all
sides. The *Prospect House* is a less pretentious structure, on the
grounds of the Shelter Island Camp Meeting Association. It is
the centre of a large number of cottages, which can be rented for
the season. A high hill near by is crowned by a lofty observatory,
whence a superb view of the surrounding waters may be obtained.
Altogether Shelter Island affords a combination of attractions such
as is seldom found in a single neighborhood.





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The Neversink Highlands, on the shore of Raritan Bay, and in sight from the Battery, at New York, are the highest elevations on the New Jersey coast, which stretches south and a little to the west for about a hundred and twenty miles to Cape May, thence curving sharply to the northwest along the shores of Delaware Bay. The coast is, for the most part, low or lined with sand-hills, covered in some cases with a scant vegetation and shaded by pines and evergreens. Its attractions consist in its magnificent beaches, which line the shore as far as the eye can reach, and afford unsurpassed facilities for bathing, driving, snipe and wild-fowl shooting, and certain kinds of fishing. Owing to the nearness of New York, and the numerous vessels which are continually bound in or out of that port, wrecks are common along this coast, and the United States Government has established life-boat stations at convenient intervals along the shore, and has effectually broken up the piratical gangs of wreckers, which in former times were only too glad to see some helpless craft driving among the breakers.

THE HIGHLANDS OF NEVERSINK.

The bases of these noble hills form the southern shore of Raritan Bay, and from their summit a superb view opens, commanding the bay and the Narrows, as far as New York, and including a wide sweep of land and ocean in every direction. *Mount Mitchell*, the highest point, is 282 feet above tide-water. These highlands are usually the first land seen from inward-bound vessels; and in old times, when sailors had sometimes to work to sea against an adverse wind, they were so long in losing sight of the Highlands, that the name Neversink was fixed on them forever. The two



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lighthouses are about one hundred feet apart, the southern one being a revolving Fresnel light of great brilliancy, raised 248 feet above the water. The Highlands are bold and rugged in their general features; rocks alternating with charming woodlands, and the whole beautified by art. The good fishing and bathing, and the romantic scenery, make this a favorite resort. The Red Bank boats, leaving Pier 35, North River, at irregular hours, according to tide, touch daily at the landing; and the hotels may be reached by land from Red Bank and its vicinity.

RED BANK, Monmouth Co., N. J.

26 miles from New York.

This pretty town is on the Shrewsbury River, which is here three-quarters of a mile across, retaining that width until it reaches the ocean. Red Bank is the head-quarters of several yacht clubs, and regattas take place every year. Red Bank is reached by boat and rail, *via* the *Southern New Jersey Railroad*, from Pier 35, N. R.—time two and a half hours; or by the Central P. R. of N. J., five trains each way daily—time from foot of Liberty Street, N. Y., about one and a half hours; or by boat *via* Shrewsbury River, three and a quarter hours; fare, 35 cents. Stages connect Red Bank with the neighboring villages, all of which are, more or less, places of resort during the summer.

LONG BRANCH, Ocean, Monmouth Co., N. J.

30 miles from New York. HOTELS—*The Elberon, West End, Holland, Pavilion, United States, Mansion, Ocean, Clarendon, Hotel Brighton, the East End, and others.*

Long Branch is the victim of circumstances. Once it was an insignificant fishing station, with a population which became suspiciously wealthy after the too frequent wrecks in the vicinity, and any quantity of real estate at a nominal valuation. Its huge hotels are now annually crowded by the wealth, beauty, and fashion of the metropolis, and even of the continent, while thousands of dollars are unhesitatingly paid for a fifty-foot building lot. This magical change is, as all the world knows, due to a superb surf-washed beach and the immediate vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, with their populous suburbs. Long

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Branch derives its name from the largest tributary of the Shrewsbury River, a stream which runs in a northerly direction through the town. The beach, around which centres the interest of everybody, is truly a fine one for bathing and promenading purposes. Standing on the "Bluff" the white and gray line of surf and sand vanish in dim perspective in either direction, and it is said that few watering-places are favored with bathing-grounds so free from undertow, and in every respect so safe and enjoyable. "The Bluff" is a sandy elevation about twenty feet high, rising abruptly above the beach, its level top forming the plateau whereon the hotels, with their lawns and summer-houses, stand, overlooking the wide expanse of ocean. This bluff extends for five miles in an almost unbroken line, and the so-called "Beach Drive" extending, and partially complete, a distance of twenty miles or more, commanding a view of the sea for almost the entire distance between Port Monmouth and Squan, is laid out for the delectation of those who delight in holding the "ribbons" and whip, and is one of the grandest projects among modern pleasure-drives. The fact that the waves driven on the coast during the long storms of winter are gradually washing away this bluff, and slowly but surely working toward the line of hotels, has caused some anxiety to the owners of property, and has set the wits of interested persons at work to devise some way of checking these encroachments, for it is expensive to feed the ocean with sand which is worth some thousands of dollars per acre. It seems, however, to be impossible to prevent this erosion, and in the course of years it is quite likely that the hotel proprietors will be compelled to move. The bathing hour is indicated by the hoisting of a white flag on the hotels, when the tide is nearly at the full. It is imperatively necessary that where some thousands of persons are bathing at once, some system should be adopted, and the authorities at Long Branch have arranged matters so as to insure safety as far as possible. During bathing-hours boats are kept just outside the line of breakers, to assist those who may get into trouble; but it is singular how few accidents happen when the tide is at the proper height for bathing. Dresses of all colors are *en règle*, and probably the scene on the beach at the height of the season is as brilliant as anything of the sort in the

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world. Whenever the surf is so high as to be unsafe, or for any other reason the bathing-master does not consider it expedient to hoist the flag, bathers go in at their own risk. There is no local reason why Long Branch should not be as healthy as every one interested in the hotels claims that it is. There are no swamps in the neighborhood to breed malaria--the salt marshes on Shrewsbury River, overflowed by every high tide, being the nearest approach thereto. The face of the surrounding country is undulating and well drained. A few of the primeval forest-trees remain standing, but most of the trees are a second growth of hard woods, which are usually a sign of a healthful region. The water obtained in digging wells along the bluff contains a trace of iron, lime, magnesia, and soda, scarcely perceptible to the taste, and conducive to health rather than otherwise. If delicate ladies will persist in going from a heated ball-room into the cool night-breeze on the verandas, without even throwing a shawl over their shoulders, they may have reason to complain of the unhealthfulness of the Branch; but for those who exercise a moderate degree of prudence in observing the simplest laws of nature, the climate is wholly unobjectionable. The diseases which are usually relieved by the peculiar air and influences of the Branch are those of a nervous character, diseases of the kidneys, dyspepsia, and rheumatism. Without claiming exemption from the ordinary ills of life, it is evident that when so many thousand people are brought together from all parts of the country, diseases would develop if there was any developing power in the air. As the contrary is true, we may fairly assume that the Branch is a healthful place. There is no lack of pleasant walks and drives in the vicinity. The beach is available more especially for pedestrians and for horseback exercise, but the "Beach Drive," so called, affords ample room for carriages of all descriptions, and the roads which diverge therefrom lead in almost all cases through pleasant villages or shady woods. *Shrewsbury* is the oldest village in the neighborhood, its settlement dating back to about 1664. It is practically a part of Red Bank, and has a station on the New Jersey Southern Railway. *Eatontown*, five miles to the north, and connected with the Branch by a good turnpike road, is at the junction of the *Port Monmouth Spur* of the New Jersey Southern Railroad. It is a

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

compact village, containing many handsome houses. *Seabright*, where Shrewsbury River is crossed by a bridge, is three miles north. There are a number of pleasant cottages in its immediate vicinity. *Atlanticville*, or, as it was formerly called, *Fresh Pond*, is the northern continuation of Long Branch, some of the large hotels being within its limits. Most of the permanent residents combine fishing, farming, and purveying for the hotels as a means of support. *Pleasure Bay*, owing to the facilities which it affords for boating and kindred pursuits, is perhaps the most popular resort in the vicinity of the Branch. A short drive or walk of a mile and a half, either by the Beach Drive and Atlantic Avenue, or by any of the roads leading to the north and west, will bring the visitor to the bay. Boats and yachts of all sizes are procurable at not very exorbitant prices, considering the vicinity of the Branch, and the whole of South Shrewsbury River, with its numerous inlets, is available as a sailing ground. *Wolf Hill* and *Dumbarton Hill* are elevations near Ocean Port, whence fine views of the vicinity may be obtained. They are reached by way of the Long Branch and Eatontown Turnpike.

Deal is an old settlement, about five miles south of the railway terminus and near the first break in the beach, caused by the outlet of *Great Pond*. The "Bluff" disappears here and the gradually-sloping beach is capital for bathing purposes. *Hathaway's* and *Allen's* houses are the principal resorts for visitors. *Shark River*, famous for its oysters, is three miles beyond Deal, and is reached by a good road crossing Great Pond and leading to the river, where there are two or three hotels which make oysters a specialty. *Rumson Neck* is separated from Long Branch by the South Shrewsbury River. The drives over the *Neck Road* through Red Bank is a very pleasant morning ride; the views of the river and bays giving variety and interest for the entire distance. *Tinton Falls* is likewise a pleasant objective point for a ride. It is a romantic spot on the Eatontown and Cat's Neck Turnpike. The sand rock, which forms the falls, is of considerable geological interest, containing organic remains in a good state of preservation.

The N. J. Southern R. R. (boat and rail) leaves pier 8 N. River, N. Y., making several trips daily to Sandy Hook, whence trains

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convey passengers along the beach to Long Branch and the vari- ous intermediate resorts mentioned above.

We have thus enumerated a portion of the attractive surround- ings which add to the popularity of this famous watering-place, but to give even a mere list of the private residences, the bridle paths through the pines, the streams and ponds, and the various roads which intersect this thickly-peopled district, would require an octavo, instead of the modest duodecimo which the reader holds.

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE, Monmouth Co., N. J.
36 miles from New York. HOTELS—*The Ocean, The Coleman, The Pitman, etc.*

These villages of tents, cottages, and hotels, bid fair to rival the largest watering-places of their kind in the country. Ocean Grove, the older, is separated from its neighbor Asbury Park by Wesley Lake, which is about three-fourths of a mile long and less than one hundred yards in width. On both sides of the lake are lines of cottages, while over its surface scores of boats ply to ferry people across or transport them up and down between the upper part of the village and the bathing-houses at the surf. Rules made, render vice and intemperance on the grounds impossi- ble; and to promote the utmost quiet on Sunday or during hours of worship other days, are strictly enforced in Ocean Grove. The streets and avenues here were originally too narrow, and the lots too small, an error not copied by the projectors of Asbury Park, which is laid out with greater liberality and with an idea to future expansion.

Rooms may be had with or without board, or tents may be hired and housekeeping practised on a small scale. Indeed, the problem of living may here be solved in almost all ways and at comparatively slight expense. Those wishing a good hotel will find the Pitman House such a one. It is the largest at the grove; is lighted with gas; is near the beach, the post-office, and the Tabernacle; has spacious, airy and well-furnished sleeping-rooms, and a public parlor well-furnished and novel in design—being large, very high, surrounded by galleries, and open toward the sea. The grounds have been tastefully improved. A grassy

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lawn affords a good field for croquet or other recreations. The table is furnished with the substantials and delicacies in their season; the cooking being such as promotes both pleasure and health. The aim is evidently to get only the best, and to make the Pitman House a place to be sought, enjoyed and remembered for its home-comforts and delightful associations.

Asbury Park, and Ocean Grove, and the neighboring resorts south are best reached by the Central R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty Street, N. Y., which railroad has its connections at Philadelphia and elsewhere with all the through lines of travel to the N. J. beach. The N. J. Southern R. R. (boat and rail) also affords access to these resorts by changing cars at Long Branch.

OCEAN BEACH, Monmouth Co., N. J.

38½ miles from New York.

This beach lies midway between Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, and a half a mile from the railroad depot. Four hundred acres of land here are owned by a company which, having laid it out into village lots, avenues and streets with great system, offers sites for sale at low prices. Several permanent residences, numerous cottages and boarding-houses are already erected. The Colorado and the Surf Houses immediately on the beach are the largest. Improvements here are rapidly going forward. A fine body of water, Silver Lake, lies in the tract, and Shark River bounds it on the north. All the trains of the Central R. R. of N. J. stop here.

SPRING LAKE BEACH AND SEA GIRT, Monmouth Co., N. J.

HOTELS—Monmouth House, Beach House, Lake House.

This resort is ten miles south of Long Branch, 1½ hours from New York, and 2½ from Philadelphia by rail. About five hundred acres of dry sub-soil land, very fertile and advantageously situated here, are owned by the "Spring Lake Improvement Co." Nearly in the centre of this tract is a fine natural lake of fresh water, affording safe and quiet boating and fishing grounds. The Monmouth House has rooms for five hundred guests, and is constructed with all the modern conveniences, including a steam elevator and steam heating apparatus. The Beach House, a mile

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south at Sea Girt, is on a bluff overhanging the surf. This, also,
is a fine, first-class hotel, and under the same management as the
Monmouth House. The beach is admirably adapted for bathing,
and is in full view of the hotel.

The Lake House is at the depot, only a short distance from
the beach, to which five carriages run from this house for the
accommodation of its guests. The cottages here are all fine
buildings. The wide avenues and liberal scale of the improve-
ments make this, with its natural advantages, an exceptionally
attractive spot.

New York passengers take the New Jersey Central Railroad
at the foot of Liberty or Clarkson streets, and run without change
of cars directly to Spring Lake Beach, and to "Monmouth
House" in 1½ hours; there being eight or ten trains a day each
way.

Philadelphia passengers take the cars of the Pennsylvania Rail-
road at the new depot at West Philadelphia, and without the
inconvenience of crossing the city or the Camden ferries, or going
into another State to start, are taken without change of cars to
Spring Lake Beach in about two hours. Direct communication
between Baltimore, Washington and the West, via Pennsylvania
Railroad.

SQUAN, Ocean Co., N. J.

43 miles from New York. HOTEL—Osborne House.

This is a small village of six or eight hundred inhabitants, a
small hotel, three churches, and several stores. It is located in
a fertile country on the left bank of the Manasquam River, and
one mile from its mouth and the ocean. Though the village will
hardly be called a sea-side resort, the river bank between the vil-
lage and the beach is lined with cottages and private boarding-
houses. Excellent board, at moderate prices, good surf bathing,
crabbing, fishing, boating, driving, make ample attractions to
pleasure-seekers. This place is the present southern terminus
of the Long Branch division of the Central R. R. of N. J., as it is
also the last of the easily accessible points on the Jersey coast
near Long Branch. The Pennsylvania R. R., by its Freehold and
Jamesburgh branch, delivers passengers here and to points along

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the beach south of Long Branch. At Farmingdale it connects with the Southern R. R. for Atlantic City or Philadelphia.

TOM'S RIVER, Ocean Co., N. J.

62 miles from New York. HOTELS—*Magnolia House, Ocean House.*

The village, on a navigable stream five miles from the ocean, is the terminus of a branch connecting at Mapleroot with the *New Jersey Southern Railroad* to New York in one direction, and to Philadelphia in the other. The mild and yet bracing air of the Jersey coast is found in perfection here, and with the facilities for sailing, fishing, and gunning, it is quite largely patronized by city visitors during the summer. Residents claim that malarious diseases are absolutely unknown. There are Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches. The rates at the hotels are \$2 to \$2.50 per day. *Barneget Beach* is a long, narrow strip of sand opposite the mouth of Tom's River, and separating Barneget Bay from the ocean. The village is quite a sizable one for the situation, and is reached by stage or boat from Tom's River.

ATLANTIC CITY, Atlantic Co., N. J.

133 miles from New York. From Philadelphia 60. HOTELS—*United States, Congress Hall, Ocean House, Surf House, Chester County House, Chalfon House, Lighthouse Cottage, Alhambra White House, Clarendon, Sea-side House, Tremont House, Central House.*

Atlantic City is eminently a Philadelphian resort, and the stray New Yorker who finds himself there is in no danger of forgetting that he is not at Long Branch. The hotels are at or near the northern extremity of Absecon Beach, and near an inlet of the same name. The attractions of the place may be briefly summed as consisting of ocean and beach, of course including the accessories of bathing, fishing, and driving, not to mention the social attractions, which are so strong an element of fascination at all fashionable sea-side resorts. The hotels named at the beginning of this sketch are all large, the *United States* having accommodations for some seven hundred guests, while the smallest named can conveniently receive a hundred and fifty. The charges range from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. There are, besides, numerous board-

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Co., N. J.

Philadelphia 60. HOTELS—
House, Surf House, Ches-
use, Lighthouse Cottage,
Sea-side House, Tremont

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NEW JERSEY.

ing-houses, the rates being \$10 to \$20 per week. The surround-
ings of Atlantic City are, of course, wholly dependent upon its
sea-side location for their attractions; the country being flat,
sandy, and uninteresting in itself. There are, however, pleasant
drives; the lighthouse and its appurtenances; and *Brigantine
Beach*, just across Absecom Inlet, and known to mariners as "the
graveyard," owing to the number of wrecks which have from
time to time been cast upon its sands. Besides these, all the
appliances for fishing and boating are at hand, and the bays and
inlets afford good sport at certain times and tides. Good duck
shooting is to be found in the autumn. The Friends, Catholics,
Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterians have congregations
here, and an academy is the sole educational establishment. Sev-
eral trains daily over the *Camden and Atlantic Railroad*, direct
to Philadelphia.

Leeds' Point and *Somers' Point* are respectively on Little Egg
Harbor and Green Bay, a few miles north and south of Atlantic
City. They are reached by stage from Absecom station, on the
Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

CAPE MAY, Cape May Co., N. J.

81 miles from Philadelphia. HOTELS—*Stockton House, Congress
Hall, Columbia, United States, West Jersey, Delaware House,
Atlantic Hotel, Washington Hotel, Tremont Hotel, City Hotel,
Sherman House, American Hotel, Merchants' Hotel.*

Cape May is the eastern of the Delaware capes, and forms the
extreme southern point of New Jersey. It has for many years
been a popular and fashionable resort for visitors from all over
the country; and when once the stranger sets foot on the firm
sands of the beach, or drives a quick-stepping horse along the
edge of the surf for five miles, he is fain to admit that Cape May
is, in one respect at least, favored above her neighbors. With such
a beach for bathing and with the full benefit of the Atlantic
surf, it is not surprising that many hotels are annually thronged
by visitors, many of whom are Southerners, who find the Cape
within convenient distance of home and yet far enough north
to be reasonably cool in summer. It is also largely patronized by
Western people. The hotels are very large, and, as a general

SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

thing, well kept. The five which head the list above are the largest and best known. Besides the hotels there are many cottages. *Cold Spring*, two miles north of the beach, is a favorite rendezvous for picnic parties; the drive to the Spring being pleasant and the Spring with its surroundings being an agreeable change from the sand and surf at the Cape.

The *West Jersey Railroad*, from Philadelphia, is the quickest way by which to reach the Cape from that City; but the steamers afford a far more agreeable means of transit for those who like the water. At *Sea Grove* there are three fine hotels—the *Sea Grove*, *Centennial*, and *Cape Houses*. This track is under the control of a company which sells building lots, and is well in the way to build up a city of cottages. No liquor is sold on the grounds. Board at the hotels \$2.50 to \$3 per day, with lower rates by the week.



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THE SOUTHERN COAST.

From Cape May to the neighborhood of the St. John's River, Florida, the coast is almost destitute of resorts, which, in a book like this, can properly be classified as such. In the vicinity of the larger cities, such as Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and some others, there are occasionally small, and generally ill-kept sea-side hotels, but they are none of them places which offer attractions to the tourist, unless he is a sportsman, and is willing to "rough it" for the sake of multitudinous geese, duck, snipe, and plover. Even these, however, can be found in almost equal abundance in more accessible localities. This part of the coast is, to a great degree, sheltered from the direct action of ocean storms by long lines of sandy beach, broken by occasional inlets, and now and then covered with sufficient soil to tempt a few settlers, and give support to a sparse growth of grass and trees. As a general thing, the only human habitations are those of the light-house keepers; and the surf thunders along a thousand miles of superb sea-beach, without being once enlivened by the merry voices and bright dresses of bathers. The greater part of the inhabitants who travel at all prefer to go north, where the accommodations are much better, and the air is more invigorating than can be found below the latitude of Cape May. Both sides of the Florida peninsula afford resorts which attract many northern visitors during the winter months, and along the Gulf coast there are a few points which either are, or will be, watering-places of considerable note.



FLORIDA,

Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, though possessing something like a thousand miles of sea-coast, are almost without places which can be classified as resorts. They do not lack pleasant islands and bays and fine beaches, but they are at once too far north and too far south to attract many visitors. South of Hampton Roads, St. Augustine is the first sea-side resort to be noticed, and in fact the only one on the eastern side of the Florida peninsula. The State is traversed by two railroads. The *Florida Railroad* follows a northwest and southeast course, from Fernandina on the Atlantic coast, 150 miles, to Cedar Keys, on the Gulf, where it connects with steamers for the Gulf ports. The Atlantic coast steamers touch at Fernandina. The *Florida, Atlanta, and Gulf Railroad*, and its connections, runs from Jacksonville to Tallahassee and Quincy, crossing the first-named road at Baldwin, twenty miles west of Jacksonville. Nearly all visitors reach Florida by way of Savannah, Ga., following either the all rail route, or taking any of the coastwise steamers from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Some of these go direct to Savannah, while others stop at Richmond, Norfolk, Wilmington, or Charleston, whence the journey is completed by rail. From Boston there are three steamers sailing on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month. From Savannah there is still further chance of land or sea routes.

ST. AUGUSTINE. St. John's Co. Fla.

HOTELS—*Magnolia Hotel, Florida House, St. Augustine Hotel.*

Perhaps no city in the Union is so absolutely foreign in its appearance and character as this. Two-thirds of its population are of Spanish origin, and still speak the language of their ances-



FLORIDA.

tors as their vernacular. Its streets are narrow, and lined with low houses, built of "coquina," or coral rock, their architecture being as un-American as possible, and its whole moral and social aspect is peculiarly unfamiliar to eyes accustomed only to the wide-awake activity of the average American town. It is, in short, as an author has happily called it, "A city gone to seed." The low ridge of land on which St. Augustine is built is between a salt marsh, on the landward side, and a bay, which is separated from the ocean by a beach. The town is within view of the ocean, and the roar of the surf, as it breaks over the bar, is heard day and night, while the sea-breeze, blowing across the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, is well suited to strengthen the most sensitive lungs and act as a gentle stimulant to the most delicate constitution. The hotels are as well kept as can reasonably be expected, considering the difficulties to be overcome in obtaining such supplies as are usually considered necessary for such establishments. In the winter, when the great influx of visitors takes place, the hotel proprietors make arrangements to import their groceries and butter from the North, and trust to local resources to complete their bills of fare. Fortunately, game, fish, vegetables, and fruit are abundant; and if a visitor is disposed to grumble, his ill-nature is invariably set down as due to the capricious appetite of an invalid. Besides the hotels, there are many good boarding-houses, all of which are filled with Northern visitors from January to May. These are mostly invalids; at least every party from the North is pretty sure to contain one or more individuals who come here to avoid the effects of a bleak climate, and it is notorious that many are permanently benefited. In fact, cases have been known where persons have lived for years in the balmy air of St. Augustine when one lung was entirely useless. Invalids who contemplate resorting thither can avail themselves, if desired, of the services of resident physicians.

It is not invalids alone, however, who avail themselves of this delightful climate, for the surrounding country and the waters which wash the shores afford abundant sport for those who love to use the rod or gun. In the bay delicious fish of many kinds are taken, the sheep's-head, perhaps, being the most satisfactory to the scientific angler. The tackle necessary for taking these

Co. Fla.

St. Augustine Hotel.

absolutely foreign in its
two-thirds of its population
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SEA-SIDE RESORTS.

fish needs to be quite heavy, and the hooks stout, as their teeth are so peculiar in structure that they can break an ordinary hook with ease. They are very strong, and give capital play. The "drum" is a large and heavy fish, requiring the strongest lines, but affording less genuine sport than the sheep's-head. Mullet and innumerable other fish also abound, and exciting sport may be had in capturing sharks and devil-fish. These latter are taken with the harpoon outside the bar, and their pursuit and capture is often accompanied by a spice of danger not wholly unacceptable to the true sportsman. Snipe abound along the beaches, and all the game birds of the Southern States are found in the vicinity. Inland, deer, bears, panthers, wild cats, squirrels, wild turkeys, and other kinds of game, are plenty; and parties camping out, or "marooning," as it is called here, often visit the wilder parts of the coast, or ascend some of the lagoons into the heart of the dense forests.

The city is usually approached over a causeway, crossing the marsh before mentioned, and following an avenue, shaded by orange and palm trees, leading directly to the central plaza, on which stands the Roman Catholic church, very antique in appearance, but comparatively modern in reality. From the plaza it is only a short walk to the sea-wall, which constitutes the fashionable promenade of the inhabitants. This wall was built by the United States Government as a break-water, but St. Augustine hardly requires such a protection for its very limited commerce. However, were it not for the promenade which its massive masonry affords, the old city would not be half so attractive as it is to its many visitors, and so, perhaps, the expense was justifiable.

Fort Marion, as it is now called, is a highly interesting relic of Spanish rule. It was originally known as the *Castle of St. Mark*; and although its strength as a fortification is at least doubtful, it is nominally a United States fort, and is, to a moderate degree, looked after by the garrison which is maintained at this point. The coquina houses, although eminently picturesque in appearance, are not so healthful as frame structures; and visitors are advised to seek the latter in looking for quarters. Good society is always to be found at St. Augustine during the winter months; and at the height of the season, say from the first of March to

FLORIDA.

the middle of April, there is no lack of social entertainment, and of merry parties for picnic excursions by land or water.

St. Augustine is reached from the North by steamer or by rail, or by a combination of both. Excellent lines of ocean steamers run from New York to Richmond, Va., Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. Coasting steamers run from the two last-named places, by way of the sounds and inlets, to the St. John's River, landing passengers at Picolata, or any of the other river ports. From Tocol a railway crosses the country eighteen miles to St. Augustine (running time, forty minutes). If it is not desired to take the ocean route, or any part of it, the entire distance from New York may be traversed by rail.

TAMPA BAY.—This beautiful bay is nearly in the centre of the west coast of the Florida peninsula. It was named by the Spaniards *Espiritu Santo Bay*, and is very attractive in its surroundings. A United States garrison is maintained at Fort Brooks; and were it not for its inaccessibility, the Bay would be a favorite resort during the winter. Some of the best hunting and fishing in Florida is found along the coast to the southwest and in the interior. The only regular means of reaching Tampa is by a long ride from Cedar Keys. Coasting craft are, however, sometimes available, and are to be greatly preferred.

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MONTREAL, QUEBEC, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN,
AND
THE PROVINCES.

MOUNT DESERT, and all Points of Interest on the Maine Coast.

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Will, until further notice, leave Pier 38, East River, New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and Franklin Wharf, Portland, same days at 6 P.M.

The Eleanora is a new steamer just built for the route, and both she and the Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient, comfortable and economical route for above points.

The sail through Long Island Sound by daylight is delightful. Patronize this line, and thus avoid the dust, heat, and tedium of railway travel. Passage, with State Room, \$5.00. Meals extra.

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WAUKEAG HOUSE,
SULLIVAN, ME.

WHITE BROS., Proprietors.

This entirely new and finely appointed house will open about June 20th. The Waukeag has a location commanding a full view of Mt. Desert, and offers superior facilities to those who may wish to enjoy sea shore and country. Game may be found in abundance. The dun deer here slakes his thirst in the crystal streams where abound the salmon trout. Also clams, lobsters, and salt-water fish in variety. The region is wild and picturesque, and lovers of art will here find a most congenial spot. The Waukeag has accommodations for about 100 guests, and is intended in every respect as a first-class hotel. Rooms, large or small, and rooms *en suite*, may be secured by early application.

Terms \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, according to location. Liberal terms by the week or season. The Waukeag may be reached by steamer Ulysses, leaving Rockland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10.30 A.M. Also by stages from Bangor.

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it is delightful. Patronize this
railway travel. Passage, with

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HOUSE,
ME.

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CENTER HOUSE

LAKE WINNIPISCOGEE



CENTER HARBOR, N. H.

This well-known house is now open for the season. The climate is unrivalled, and has long been noted for its healthful and invigorating qualities, and the entire absence of mosquitoes and black flies makes the season especially a desirable one. Excellent facilities for drives, boating and fishing. Rooms large or small, and rooms *en suite*, may be secured by early application. Post and telegraph offices adjacent. Terms \$3.00 per day.

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This popular Hotel is situated in the business centre, and is intended in every respect as a first-class house. Has ample accommodations for about 75 guests. The Proprietor will be unsparing in his efforts to merit—as in the past—the full approbation of his numerous patrons.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

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Union Under-flannels, Emancipation Suits,
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 Waists, Chemilettes, Skirt Suspenders,
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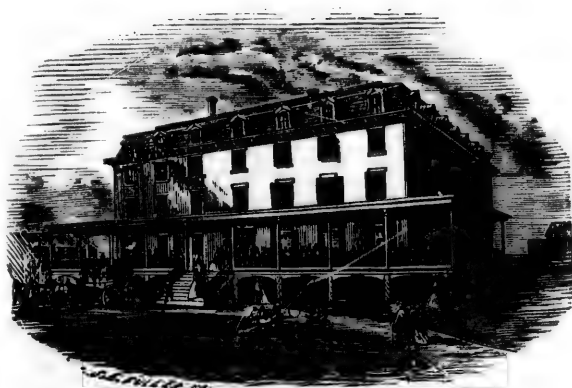
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MATHEWSON HOUSE,

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Located near Point Judith Light House.

OPENS JUNE 15TH,

THE House is within five minutes' walk of the Finest Beach in the country for
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LARGE AIRY ROOMS.

nearly all of which command a view of

OCEAN SCENERY WHICH IS NOT SURPASSED.

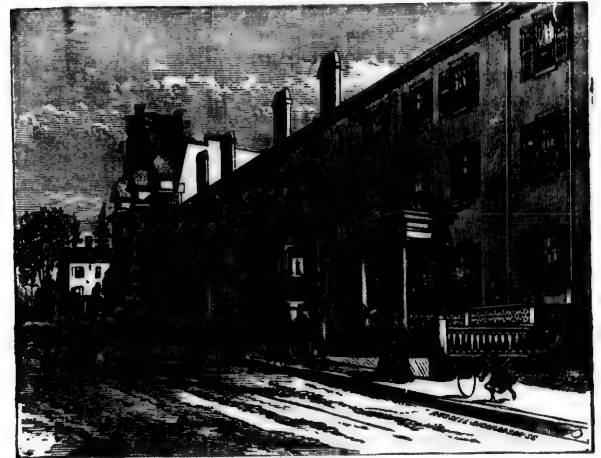
One can often count one hundred vessels in full sail, going in different direc-
tions. The "Indian Rocks" and "Hazard's Castle" are among the points of
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Cor. Main and Elm Streets,
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GEORGE TOWER, . . . Proprietor.

This excellent House is the most centrally located of any in the city.

TERMS.—\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day, according to location of rooms.

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COZZENS' HOTEL.—*Cozzens' Landing, West Point, N. Y.*
GOODSELL BROTHERS, *Proprietors.*

This elegant and favorite summer resort stands on a commanding eminence on the west side of the Hudson, 250 feet above the river, and about one mile and a half south of the Military Academy of West Point. It commands one of the finest views on the Hudson, embracing the very heart of the Highlands, and the wildest and most picturesque scenery on this famous river. Its location is remarkably healthful; no cases of sickness having originated at this resort in twenty-five years. West Point was selected as the site of the Military Academy partly because of the healthfulness of the locality. Its location is particularly convenient for New York families, as it is but fifty miles distant, and gentlemen are enabled to visit New York daily, returning to Cozzens' at night if they desire. Among the many places of interest around Cozzens' are the U. S. Military Academy, where daily military exercises of interest occur, old Fort Putnam, Beverly Dock, Robinson House, Buttermilk Falls, etc. The drives among the historic Highlands are celebrated for their enchanting beauty, and one or two, including the five-mile drive to Crystal Lake, have recently been laid out. Distinguished visitors, including our national officials and celebrities, annually visit West Point Academy during the examinations, which begin on the 1st of June.

The hotel is built of brick, and is so constructed that all its rooms command delightful views of the river and mountain scenery. It will accommodate about 400 guests, who are the most refined and respected classes of our metropolitan society. The house is kept in a style to suit such patronage, and Cozzens' Hotel stands unrivaled among our summer resorts in its quiet elegance and comfort.

The table is not surpassed by any hotel in America in luxuries or style, and excellent music daily enlivens the enjoyments of this elegant and unexceptional resort. It can be reached by the Hudson River Railway to Garrison's Station, whence a steam-ferry conveys passengers to Cozzens' Dock; or by Day Line Steamers to West Point, with omnibus to Cozzens' Hotel, or the Mary Powell and Jas. W. Baldwin to Cozzens'. Carriages await at Cozzens' Dock and West Point the arrival of all boats and trains. Daily excursions may be made from New York, stopping for dinner and spending three or four hours at the hotel, returning to the city the same day. Passengers should not mistake the West Point or Government Hotel for Cozzens', but drive to *Cozzens' Hotel*, kept by *Goodsell Bros.*

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Point or Government Hotel
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HUDSON RIVER AT WEST POINT, LOOKING SOUTH.
COZZENS' HOTEL IN THE DISTANCE.



T H E

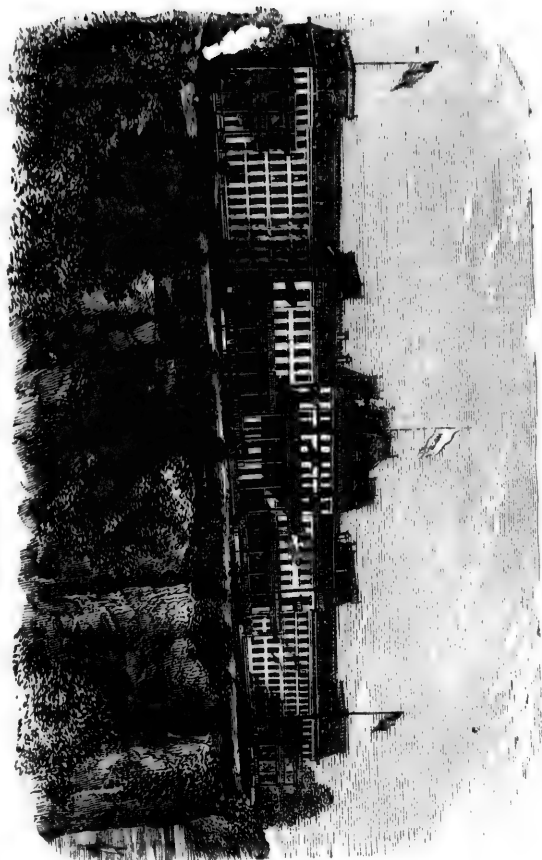
PALISADE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

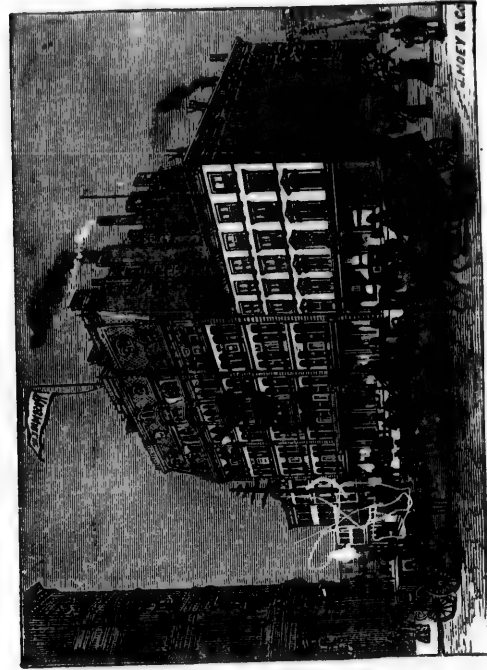
One of the finest summer hotels in the world, is situated on the Lydecker Point of the Palisades of the Hudson River, at Englewood, N. J., opposite Spuyten Duyvil. It is reached by Northern R. R. of N. J. of W. 23d St., or Chambers St., or Steamboats Adelphi and Alexis from foot of Harrison Street, New York, and by the Hudson River R. R. from 30th Street Depot to Inwood, and by small steamer ferry across the river. The situation is the most beautiful of any suburban hotel around New York City. The Palisades are four hundred feet or over above the level of the Ocean, and on one of their highest and most prominent outlooks stands the Mountain House. At its foot the Hudson washes the base of the cliffs on which it is built. To the north, bold sweeps of coast, marked with woody headlands and capped with a luxuriant forest, stretch away into the dim distance. Southerly, the spires of the city, the green hills of Staten Island, and the gleam of the Narrows fill the horizon; in front, a superb expanse of hill and dale, river, bay, and Sound spreads itself for miles and miles to the east; while from the upper windows the western view embraces all that beautiful country between the valley of the Overpeck and the Orange Mountains. The air is exceedingly clear and salubrious, and has proved extremely beneficial to invalids and children of delicate constitutions. The hotel is supplied with water from a clear, cool, and delicious spring in the forest, a mile to the westward. The pleasant and various ways of access make it a most desirable summer resort, particularly for gentlemen doing business in the city. The drives are exceeding beautiful, and extend for miles along the Hudson, affording entrancing views of the noble river and charming villas along its banks. The house can accommodate about five hundred guests. The rooms are large, *en suite*, completely, richly, and tastefully furnished. The proprietor, Mr. D. S. Hammond, thoroughly understands his business, and nothing is left undone that could please the most exacting guest. The *cuisine* of the house is equal to any in the country. The grounds about the house are picturesque, the walks charming, and the river convenient for yachting and boating. Gas, hot and cold water, and new bath houses are provided, by which all the advantages of the salt water are made available. An excellent billiard-room and bowling-alley, a fine band of music, and a well-managed livery stable provide every comfort and recreation that could be expected. The fact that the first guests of the Mountain House continue to be its steadfast patrons, year after year, speaks for its special merits and healthfulness more plainly than many words. Among the attractions of Englewood, particularly for families, is the fine Collegiate Institute of the Rev. T. G. Wall, for young ladies and children, and the Englewood Classical and Mathematical School for boys.

IN HOUSE,

world, is situated on the Hudson River, at Englewood, is reached by Northern, or Steamboats Adelphe, New York, and by Street Depot to Inwood, river. The situation around New York City, over above the level of most prominent out-foot the Hudson washes it. To the north, bold lands and capped with a distance. Southerly, Staten Island, and the front, a superb expanse reads itself for miles and indows the western view between the valley of the air is exceedingly clear beneficial to invalids and tel is supplied with water the forest, a mile to the ways of access make it a rly for gentlemen doing eeding beautiful, and ex-ing entrancing views of its banks. The house guests. The rooms are estefully furnished. The ly understands his busi-d please the most exact-ual to any in the country. que, the walks charming, i boating. Gas, hot and ided, by which all the ad- available. An excellent and of music, and a well- nfort and recreation that at guests of the Mountain s, year after year, speaks more plainly than many lewood, particularly for of the Rev. T. G. Wall, Englewood Classical and

PAINE'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
On the Hudson River opposite Spuyten Duyvil.





ROSSMORE HOTEL, Broadway, 4th St. and Seventh Ave., New York, three blocks west of Grand Central
 Depot. CHARLES E. FILLION, Proprietor. Also proprietor of the famous Palmera Hotel of Albany
 and the celebrated Glenwood Hotel of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Prices, \$4.00 per day.



ROSSMORE HOTEL, Broadway, 4th St. and Seventh Ave., New York, three blocks west of Grand Central Depot. **CHARLES E. LELAND**, Proprietor. Also Proprietor of the famous *Dalmon Hotel of Albany* and the celebrated *Clarendon Hotel of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.* Prices, \$4.00 per day.

Reduced Rates—June and September, \$21 per week; July, \$25 per week; August, \$30 per week; Transient, \$4 per day. Proprietor of the famous *Dalmon Hotel of Albany*, and the new and elegant *Rossmore Hotel*, Broadway, 4th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City.



ALBANY AND NEW YORK Day Line Steamers ON THE HUDSON RIVER

Summer Arrangement for Pleasure Travel.

THE STEAMBOATS
C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW

LEAVE NEW YORK DAILY
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
	A.M.		A.M.
NEW YORK:		ALBANY.....	8.20
Vestry St.....	8.35	Hudson.....	10.40
24th St.....	9.00	Catskill.....	11.00
Nyack Ferry.....	10.25	Saugerties.....	11.45
West Point.....	11.50		P.M.
	P.M.	Rhinebeck.....	12.25
Newburgh.....	12.30	Poughkeepsie.....	1.20
Poughkeepsie.....	1.20	Newburgh.....	2.15
Rhinebeck.....	2.15	West Point.....	2.50
Saugerties.....	2.45	Nyack Ferry.....	4.10
Catskill.....	3.30	NEW YORK:	
Hudson.....	3.50	24th St.....	5.30
ALBANY.....	6.15	Vestry St.....	6.50

CONNECTING AT ALBANY WITH ALL POINTS WEST
VIA N. Y. C. & R.

TRIP TICKETS from New York to West Point and Newburgh, returning same day, \$1.00.
TICKETS or COUPONS good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

MEALS CAN BE HAD ON THE BOATS.

Leave Albany at 8.30 A.M. on arrival of St. Louis Express, on the New York Central Railroad.

ISAAC L. WELSH, G. T. A., New York.

NEW YORK
 ners
 N RIVER

sure Travel.

TS
 NIEL DREW

DAILY

ING SOUTH.

	A.M.
NY	8.20
St.	10.40
St.	11.00
St.	11.45
P.M.	
St.	12.25
St.	1.20
St.	2.15
St.	2.50
Ferry	4.10
YORK:	
St.	5.30
St.	5.50

ALL POINTS WEST

R.
 to West Point and New
 River Railroad are received on

THE BOATS.
 Express, on the New York

G. T. A., New York:

NEW JERSEY STEAMBOAT CO **PEOPLE'S EVENING LINE** BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ALBANY

DURING THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION
 THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL
 LEAVE NEW YORK

Every Week Day at 6 P.M., from Pier 41, North River, as follows:

DREW. Capt. S. J. POE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY.	ST. JOHN. Capt. T. D. CHRISTOPHER, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
--	--

Arriving in Albany in time to connect with morning trains NORTH, EAST and WEST.

LEAVE ALBANY

Every week day, at 8:00 P.M., from Steamboat Landing:

ST. JOHN. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY.	DREW. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
--	--

Connecting at New York with ALL EARLY TRAINS for the SOUTH and EAST. Meals on the European plan. Rooms heated by Steam during the cool months.

FOR TICKETS IN NEW YORK

Apply at the Company's Ticket Office on the wharf (Pier 41 North River); at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn; at Westcott's Express Office, No. 7 Park Place, 785 and 942 Broadway, N. Y.; 353 Washington St., Brooklyn; 107 Montgomery St., Jersey City; No. 19 Fourth St., Williamsburg, and at all principal Hotels and Ticket Offices in New York, and on board the Steamers.

REGULAR, UNLIMITED TICKETS, reading by HUDSON RIVER R. R., are good on the Boats for passage and state room berth. Special, Limited, or Excursion Tickets, FOR PASSAGE ONLY.

W. H. DREW, Vice-Pres. & Treas.	R. P. CLAPP, Sec'y.	JOHN C. HEWITT, Gen. & Asst. Agt.
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S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent, Pier 41 North River, New York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

WESTWARD. { June 25, 1877. } EASTWARD.

1 Day Exp.	5 Exp. Mail.	3 Pacific Exp.	STATIONS.	4 Night Exp.	8 New York Exp.	12 Atlantic Exp.
8.45 AM	10.30 AM	6.45 PM	Lve. New York. Arr.	1.20 PM	8.00 PM	7.30 AM
9.10 "	10.45 "	7.00 "	" Twenty-third St. "	1.10 "	7.55 "	7.35 "
9.15 "	11.00 "	7.25 "	" Chambers St. "	12.55 "	7.45 "	7.05 "
—	11.50 "	—	" Jersey City. "	12.20 "	6.25 "	6.35 "
11.14 "	1.58 PM	9.45 "	" Paterson. Lve.	10.57 AM	6.45 "	—
—	2.30 "	10.01 "	" Goshen. Lve.	10.41 "	—	4.40 "
12.13 PM	3.22 "	10.55 "	" Middletown. Lve.	9.57 "	4.50 "	3.43 "
2.30 "	5.40 "	—	" Port Jervis. Lve.	7.30 "	2.35 "	—
12.58 "	4.18 "	11.45 "	Arr. Honesdale. Lve.	9.12 "	4.04 "	—
2.38 "	6.35 "	1.45 AM	Lve. Lackawanna "	7.25 "	2.25 "	12.55 "
3.05 "	7.08 "	2.15 "	" Hancock. "	6.55 "	2.01 "	12.28 "
4.00 "	8.15 "	3.00 "	" Deposit. "	6.20 "	1.25 "	11.48 PM
4.15 "	8.35 "	—	" Susquehanna. "	5.50 "	12.53 "	—
4.45 "	9.20 "	3.45 "	" Great Bend. "	5.22 "	12.30 "	11.00 "
5.25 "	10.25 "	4.25 "	" Binghamton. "	4.40 "	11.50 AM	10.10 "
6.00 "	11.20 "	5.05 "	" Owego. "	3.55 "	11.14 "	9.53 "
6.35 "	12.25 "	5.41 "	" Waverly. "	3.18 "	10.42 "	8.47 "
7.14 "	1.17 AM	6.22 "	" Elmira. "	2.36 "	10.08 "	8.10 "
8.18 "	—	7.33 "	" Corning. "	—	9.06 "	8.46 "
9.25 "	—	8.42 "	" Bath. "	—	8.08 "	5.48 "
10.40 "	—	10.12 "	" Wayland. "	—	6.55 "	4.40 "
11.30 "	—	10.50 "	" Avon. "	—	6.00 "	4.00 "
8.55 "	4.05 "	8.20 "	Arr. Rochester. "	1.08 "	8.50 "	6.35 "
11.04 "	6.57 "	10.57 "	Lve. Hornellsville. "	11.01 PM	6.33 "	4.10 "
12.20 AM	8.20 "	12.25 PM	" Attica. "	9.45 "	5.15 "	2.50 "
1.00 "	9.25 "	1.02 "	Arr. Buffalo. "	7.40 "	4.35 "	2.05 "
1.05 "	9.30 "	1.07 "	" Niagara Falls. "	7.35 "	4.30 "	2.00 "
9.57 PM	—	9.17 AM	" Suspension Bridge. "	—	7.21 "	5.30 "
11.15 "	—	10.40 "	Lve. Genesee. "	—	6.10 "	4.09 "
11.55 "	—	11.25 "	" Olean. "	—	5.35 "	3.25 "
2.30 AM	—	1.30 PM	" Salamanca. "	—	7.15 "	1.05 "
			Arr. Dunkirk. "			

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

During the Centennial Season—six months, closing November 10, 1876—The Erie Railway carried almost 3,000,000 passengers, without a single accident to life or limb, or the loss of a piece of baggage. And for a whole year, the official records of the United States Post Office Department show the arrivals of Erie Railway trains in New York, on time, to be from 15 to 27 per cent. ahead of competing lines. Facts well worthy the consideration of travelers.

E. S. BOWEN,

General Superintendent.

JNO. N. ABBOTT,

General Passenger Agent.

WAY.

EASTWARD.

	4 Night Exp.	8 New York Exp.	12 Atlantic Exp.
1.20 PM	8.00 PM	7.30 AM	
1.10 "	7.55 "	7.25 "	
12.55 "	7.43 "	7.05 "	
12.30 "	6.29 "	6.33 "	
10.57 AM	5.45 "		
10.41 "	—	4.40 "	
9.57 "	4.50 "	3.43 "	
7.30 "	2.35 "		
9.12 "	4.04 "		
7.25 "	2.25 "	12.55 "	
6.55 "	2.01 "	12.28 "	
6.20 "	1.25 "	11.48 PM	
5.50 "	12.53 "		
5.22 "	12.30 "	11.00 "	
4.40 "	11.50 AM	10.10 "	
3.55 "	11.14 "	9.23 "	
3.18 "	10.42 "	8.47 "	
2.36 "	10.08 "	8.10 "	
—	9.06 "	6.46 "	
—	8.08 "	5.48 "	
—	6.55 "	4.40 "	
—	6.00 "	4.00 "	
1.08 "	8.50 "	6.35 "	
11.01 PM	6.30 "	4.10 "	
9.45 "	5.15 "	2.50 "	
7.40 "	4.35 "	2.05 "	
7.35 "	4.30 "	2.00 "	
—	7.21 "	5.30 "	
—	6.10 "	4.09 "	
—	5.35 "	3.25 "	
—	7.15 "	1.05 "	

Y COMPANY.

UBLIC.

osing November 10, 1876—The
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ment show the arrivals of Erie
15 to 27 per cent. ahead of com-
of travelers.

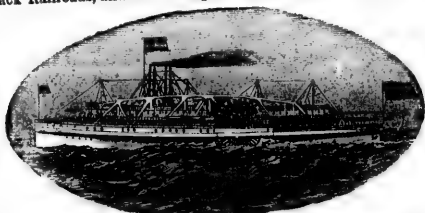
JNO. N. ABBOTT,
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CITIZENS' LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND TROY,

Connecting with New York Central, Albany & Susquehanna, Rensselaer & Saratoga, Troy & Boston, Fitchburg, Central Vermont, and Adirondack Railroads, and Lake George and Lake Champlain Steamers.



THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PALACE STEAMERS

'CITY OF TROY' & 'SARATOGA'

Leave New York Daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P.M.,

From Pier 49, North River, foot Leroy Street.

Arriving at Troy at 6 A.M., connecting with all morning trains North, East, and West.

THROUGH TICKETS SOLD AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.

RETURNING, leave Troy Daily, Saturdays excepted, at 7.30 P.M., or on arrival of all evening trains from the North, East, and West.

Through Tickets sold on the Steamers, and Baggage checked through to Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

THROUGH TICKETS sold in New York and Baggage checked from all offices of Westcott's Express Company, No. 7 Park Place, and 785 & 942 Broadway; No. 333 Washington St., Brooklyn; No. 79 Fourth St., Williamsburgh; No. 107 Montgomery St., Jersey City; and at all principal Hotels in New York.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS is called to the fact that the Palace Steamers of this Line are entirely new, having been built expressly for this route, and are replete with all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class hotel. No finer river steamers in the world. Over 150 cleanly furnished State-rooms. During the cool months rooms heated by steam. Meals served on the European plan.

Hudson River Railroad Tickets (coupons), TROY or ALBANY to NEW YORK, or vice versa, taken for passage, including State-room Berth.

Ask for Tickets via Citizens' Line Troy Steamboats, fare \$1.65 less than by Hudson River Railroad, and less than by any other line of Steamers.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Gen. Sup't.

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FALL RIVER LINE

Between New York and Boston,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK AT

5 P.M. Daily (Sundays, June 11th to Sept. 10th, inclusive,
from Pier 28, N.R., ft. of Murray St.; 4 P.M. in winter.
THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS

BRISTOL, **PROVIDENCE,**
COMMANDER, A. G. SIMMONS. COMMANDER, B. M. SIMMONS

LARGEST, FINEST, AND MOST COSTLY IN THE WORLD.

Trains leave Boston from the Old Colony R. R. Depot, corner South and Kneeland Sts.—Express, 3:30 P.M. (runs through to Newport, allowing an opportunity of a visit of three hours at that fashionable watering place). Accommodation at 4:30 P.M.; Steamboat Express, 6 P.M. (Sundays, July 1st to Sept. 2d, inclusive, at 7 P.M.)—connecting with these magnificent Steamers at Fall River.

Steamers leave Newport at 8:30 P.M.

The Very Best Route to and from New York, Boston, Taunton, New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the White Mountains, and all points East, South, and West.

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Accompany each of the Steamers of this Line during the Season of Pleasure-Travel, and entertain passengers every evening with a **GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT**. This is a NOVEL and FASCINATING feature possessed by no other Line on Long Island Sound.

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In Boston, at No. 3 Old State House and at Old Colony R. R. Depot.

Through Tickets sold by all the principal Railroads East, South and West. Baggage checked to destination.

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Ask for Tickets via Fall River Line.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't
New York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., New York.

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and Boston,
ALL RIVER.

WORK AT
Sept. 10th, inclusive,
day St.; 4 P.M. in winter.
TEAMERS

PROVIDENCE,

MANDER, B. M. SIMMONS
Y IN THE WORLD.

ony R. R. Depot, corner
P.M. (runs through to
sit of three hours at that
odation at 4:30 P.M.;
July 1st to Sept. 2d, in-
the magnificent Steamers

t at 8:30 P.M.

York, Boston, Taunton,
ket, Cape Cod, the White
and West.

ED BANDS

Line during the Season
agers every evening with
CONCERT. This is a
ssed by no other Line on

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Broadway, cor. 23d St.;
and 4 Court St., Brooklyn;
at the Office on the Pier,

and at Old Colony R. R.

pal Railroads East, South
ion.

D FROM NEWPORT.

l River Line.

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Agt., New York.



HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

Boylston St., cor. Clarendon,

BOSTON, MASS.

J. W. WOLCOTT, Proprietor.

"The New Fire-Proof Palace Hotel—the 'Brunswick'—is one of the finest and most perfect Hotels in the world. The best class of travel, and in fact all the notabilities stop there."—*Hotel Reporter.*

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD

FOR

White, Franconia and Mansfield Mountains,
LAKES CHAMPLAIN, GEORGE, DUNMORE AND
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Littleton, Profile, Crawford, Twin Mountain and Fabian Houses.

*Bethlehem, Jefferson, and Mt. Washington ; Lebanon, Clarendon,
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This Company issues annually a book entitled the "Summer Excursionist," handsomely illustrated, giving a list of routes and rates for "*Excursion Tickets*," also a full description of all routes and summer resorts, which is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained "*FREE*" on application in person or by letter, at all Ticket Offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec and White Mountains.

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Old Mountains,

DUNMORE AND

and Fabyan Houses.

; Lebanon, Clarendon,
and Massena Springs.

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entitled the "Summer
ing a list of routes and
description of all routes
for distribution, and can
person or by letter, at all
Philadelphia, Baltimore,
bany, Utica, Syracuse,
alls, Montreal, Ottawa,

ICES:

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THE "AMERICAN," BOSTON,

Having reduced its rates, offers to

FAMILIES, TOURISTS and the TRAVELING PUBLIC,

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS

At \$3.00 and \$3.50 per Day.

It is the only transient Hotel (on the American Plan) with

RUNNING WATER IN EVERY CHAMBER.

Is perfectly ventilated. No dark rooms in the house. Contains

Passenger Elevator, Suites and Apartments,

with Baths and Closets adjoining.

HAS SIX STAIRWAYS FROM TOP TO BOTTOM,

And every security against fire.

"It is one of the most attractive and best managed of New
England Hotels." *N. Y. Mail.*

LEWIS RICE & SON.

56 Hanover Street.

SARATOGA GEYSER SPRING

THE CELEBRATED
SPROUTING SPRING



SARATOGA.
OF

This wonderful mineral fountain was discovered in February, 1870. It is located on the Ballston avenue, one and a half miles south of principal hotel at Saratoga Springs. The water vein was struck by the drill in the bird's-eye limestone one hundred and thirty-two feet beneath the surface rock. The orifice, bored in the rock, is five and a half inches in diameter, and 132 feet deep, and is tubed with a block-tin pipe, encased with iron, to the depth of eighty-five feet. Analysis of one U. S. Gallon by Professor C. F. CHANDLER, Ph.D., of Columbia College School of Mines:

Chloride of Sodium....	562.080 grains.	Bicarbonate of Baryta....	2.014 grains.
Chloride of Potassium....	24.634 "	Bicarbonate of Iron....	0.979 "
Bromide of Sodium....	2.212 "	Sulphate of Potassa....	0.318 "
Iodide of Sodium....	0.248 "	Phosphate of Soda....	trace.
Fluoride of Calcium....	trace.	Biborate of Soda....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lithia....	9.004 "	Alumina....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Soda....	71.322 "	Silica....	0.665 "
Bicarb. of Magnesia....	140.343 "	Organic matter....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lime....	168.392 "	Total solid contents....	991.546 "
Bicarbonate of Strontia....	0.425 "		

Carbonic Acid Gas in 1 U. S. Gal 454.082 cub. in.
Density 1.011
Temperature 46° Fah.

It will be observed that the water is strongly charged with valuable medicinal mineral and gaseous properties, and the preponderance of Gas enables the water to hold its heavy and valuable mineral elements in perfect solution, whereby the water is bottled in perfect purity, and may be preserved for ages and in any climate. The fact that the Spring is located 132 feet beneath a solid rock renders it free from all impurities from surface wash or drainage.

The water never varies in flavor, nor are its properties subjected to change by the dilution of fresh water or the mingling of foreign substances during the wet seasons of the year.

As a medicinal agency its effects are marvelous, especially in *cutaneous diseases or any of the various phases of Scrofula*, also in *Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Acidity of Stomach, Constipation, and Piles*.

Geyser Water is a powerful cathartic, while at the same time, by proper use, its minerals may be retained to operate as a tonic and builder up of an enfeebled system. **Geyser Water** operates with excellent effect upon the *Kidneys*. The *Uric* found in it is a specific for gravel or stone, and is effectual in dissolving the chalk or limestone and urate deposits in Rheumatism and Gout.

As an **Aperient or Cathartic** the water should be taken in the morning. It is sold in cases of four dozen Pints, two dozen Pints, or two dozen Quarts, and in Block Tin-Lined Barrels containing 30 gallons, for draught by druggists. The Spring property is not managed by a Stock Company, and for the purposes of business the proprietor has adopted only the name "**Geyser Spring**."

JACOB M. ADAMS, Prop'r. Address GEYSER SPRING, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SARATOGA

te of Baryta.	2.014 grains.	
ts of Iron...	0.979	"
f Potassa ...	0.318	"
of Soda....	trace.	
f Soda.....	trace.	
.....	trace.	
.....	0.665	"
matter.....	trace.	
contents...	991.546	"

elous, especially in cutaneous
also in *Kidney Disease*, *Liver*
Acidity of Stomach, *Constipa-*

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE

ARE THE BEST OF ALL THE SARATOGA WATERS FOR THE USE OF
PERSONS OF CONSTIPATED HABIT.

They act promptly and pleasantly, without producing debility, and the effect is not weakened by continued use, as is the case with ordinary cathartics. At the same time they are not too cathartic—a fault with some of our most drastic mineral waters—but sufficiently so for daily and healthful use, and not strong enough to produce reaction.

Their continued use keeps the blood in a very pure and healthful condition, producing a clear florid complexion. They preserve the tone of the stomach, and are successful preventives of fever and bilious complaints.

THE COLUMBIAN SPRING WATER

is universally acknowledged to be the best *Chalybeate Water* known. Where the blood requires *Iron*, this water supplies it in the best possible form for use. The assimilation is perfect. A grain of iron in this water is, in the opinion of a celebrated physician, "more potent than twenty grains exhibited according to the Pharmacopœia." *Iron* and *Chalybeate Waters* are highly recommended, and very fre-

These waters, being purely natural, are highly recommended, and very frequently prescribed by the best medical authorities, many of whom, however, have expressed their condemnation in strong terms of the use of artificial mineral waters.

Every genuine bottle of Congress Water has a large "O" raised on the glass.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS and HOTELS THROUGHOUT the COUNTRY.

None Genuine Sold on Draught.

At our General Mineral Water Depot, in New York, all varieties of Natural Waters for sale at proprietors' prices, delivered and shipped in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, *free of charge*.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Empties taken back and allowed for at liberal prices. Address,

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE SPRING CO.,

94 Chambers Street, New York City,

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“As a Cathartic water, its almost entire freedom from iron should recommend it above all others, many of which contain so much of this ingredient as to seriously impair their usefulness.”

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Is sold by the principal newsdealers throughout the country, and in the hotels, at most of the summer resorts. If any person should be unable to procure a copy and will notify the publishers, they will endeavor to have it placed on sale at such points.

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Temporarily absent from New York may have this journal mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents a month. The address will be changed as often as desired, and if the term paid for has not expired when the subscriber returns to the city, the paper will be served at his residence by carrier. If the address is to be changed, the order should state whether Daily, Semi-Weekly or Weekly, and should give the old as well as the new address.

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ra, and the most influential,
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rank and file of American

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most cultured minds by its
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It has maintained a more
its contemporaries."—*N. Y.*
ew journals are."—*Leaving*

angelist.
ed newspaper."—*Christian*
accuracy, and its high moral
."—*N. Y. Trade Record*.
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ject."—*New Orleans Times*.
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notify the publishers,
e at such points.

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dress is to be changed,
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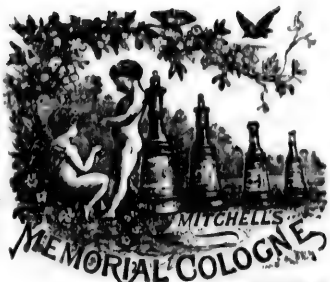
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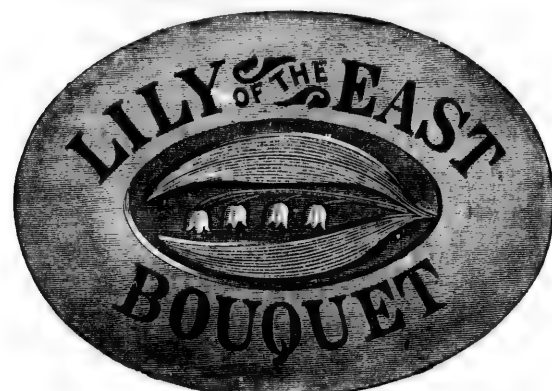
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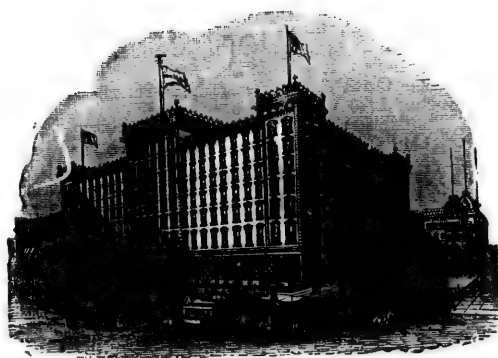
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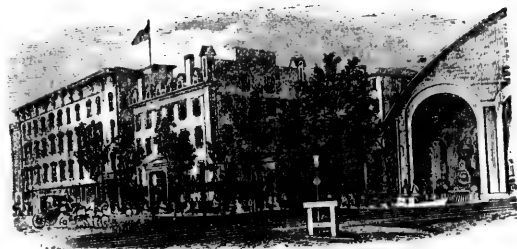
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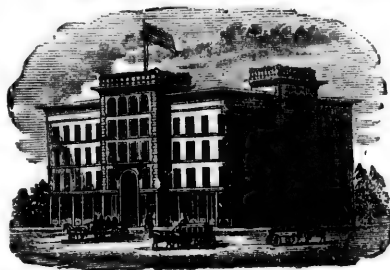
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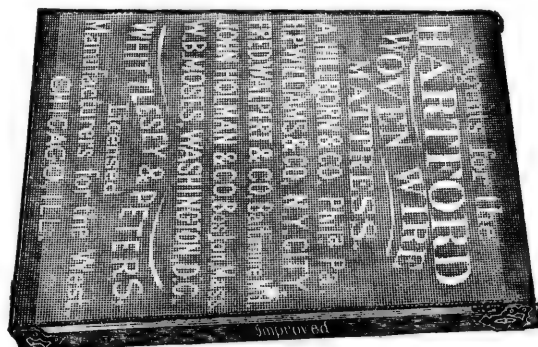
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RECEIVED IN 1876: (For Premiums.....	\$6,725,120 67
(For Interest and Rent.....	2,859,963 46
	9,619,114 13
Disbursed in 1876.....	\$51,081,179 66
	7,061,033 19
BALANCE, NET ASSETS, DECEMBER 31, 1876.....	\$14,090,140 47
Gross assets, December 31, 1876.....	\$16,213,006 33
LIABILITIES:	
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding policies,	
net, assuming 4 per cent. interest.....	\$40,775,730 00
All other liabilities.....	1,315,313 40
	42,091,043 40
Surplus, December 31, 1876.....	\$1,121,962 93
Increase of assets during 1876.....	\$2,718,355 41
Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1876.....	6.35 per cent.
Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1876, 66,618, insuring.....	\$183,414,408 00

JAMES GOODWIN, President.

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Capital,	-	-	-	-	\$3,000,000
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.....	9,619,114 13
.....	\$51,081,179 66
.....	7,061,032 19
.....	\$44,020,146 47
.....	\$46,213,006 33
.....	\$40,775,730 00
.....	1,315,313 40
.....	42,091,043 40
.....	\$4,121,962 93
.....	\$2,718,355 41
.....	6.95 per cent.
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